Daily Tribune

The Chicago Tribune.

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EUROPE.

The Troubles at the East.

War Preparations in Greece.

Pacific Communication from the Turkish Admiral Before Syra.

Arrangements for a Conference of the Great Powers.

The Eastern Troubles.

CONFERENCE OF THE GREAT POWERS CALLED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The *Morning Chronicle* prints a telegram from Berlin, announcing that Prussia has called a conference of the Great Powers, to settle the questions between Turkey and Greece.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The report of the proposed conference on the Eastern question is fully confirmed. The Vienna *Presse*, government organ, says semi-officially that the plan originated with Russia, backed by Prussia, and that the scheme is favored by Austria and Italy. The effort to settle the question without bloodshed will undoubtedly be successful.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN GREECE.

ATHENS, Dec. 23.

The government has asked of the Chambers a credit of one hundred millions of drachmas. The ports of Paros and Patras are to be fortified.

BAMIAN, Dec. 23.

The Prince of Montenegro has gone to St. Petersburg.

The *Provincial Correspondent*, semi-official newspaper, says the Great Powers have united in an effort to dissuade the Sublime Porte from expelling the Greeks from Turkey. The intended expulsion includes those in Servia and Roumania.

COMMENTS OF FRENCH JOURNALS.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

The *Moniteur* to-day, in a leading editorial, says active movements of the Great Powers give the hope that diplomacy, by the exercise of moderation, will allay the Eastern troubles. The public newspaper says that Russia approves the proposition of Prussia to invite England, France and Austria to a conference on the Turco-Greek difficulty.

ACTION OF THE GREEK MINISTRY.

ATHENS, Dec. 23.

The Ministry are still engaged in the discussion of means for defence of the country, but no formal steps have yet been taken in that direction.

THE TURKISH FLEET AT SYRA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 23.

It is semi-officially announced that the Turkish Admiral, Hobart Pasha, has informed the authorities in the Island of Syra that his instructions from Constantinople are peaceful, and that he has only asked that Enosis be taken to the Piraeus by the French and Austrian steamers to await trial by the Greek naval officers.

Spain.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE COLONIAL MAGISTRACY.

MADRID, Dec. 23.

The country is entirely tranquil. The government proposes to make a material change in the colonial magistracy.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

Senor Olozaga was, to-day, officially received by the Emperor, as Ambassador from Spain.

CARLIST DISTURBANCES

Are occurred in Navarre, and fourteen persons have been arrested for participating in it.

Great Britain.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF A PENNY POSTAGE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Messrs. Hadfield and Bazely, members of Parliament have presented a memorial to Reverdy Johnson, requesting him to urge the United States to adopt a system of penny postage between the two countries. The memorial is signed by hundreds of members of Parliament.

The *Times* favors the memorial, and says if time had been afforded, doubtless all the members of Parliament would have signed it.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 23.

The steamer France, from New York, arrived to-day.

BY MAIL.

Great Britain.

PANIC ON THE MANCHESTER STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London *Gazette* says business on the Manchester Stock Exchange, on the 10th, was at a standstill in consequence of a panic occasioned by the reception of a number of forged messages from London for the purchase of American bonds. The question of the validity of the transfer on the orders would be tested to-day by the Board of Directors.

Italy.

ILLNESS OF THE EX-KING OF NAPLES.

Italian papers say that the ex-King of Naples is seriously ill. His condition, which is kept as secret as possible, causes the most serious apprehension to his friends in Rome.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

THE RECENT FALL OF THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

A board of six persons is, at the request of General Howard, and by permission of the Secretary of War, examining into the cause of the recent accident at the Howard University building. The President of the Board is General Hardie, of the War Department, and the other members are architects, builders and masons of the city. They were two or three hours at the work to-day, and will be engaged with it for some time. The chemist has been called on to furnish a chemical analysis of the patent brick used in the building, and the experiment will be made to test the strength of the new material, as also to show the capacity to resist crushing. The injured men were last night thought to be in a dying condition, have somewhat rallied to-day, and slight hopes are now entertained that they may recover. General Howard is doing what can be done for all the workmen and their families. Sympathy is expressed for them in their loss.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

The answer of the Agricultural Bureau to the House resolution, calling for information as to the cost of the new department building, amount of money in appropriations, &c., will show the following facts: That Congress appropriated $100,000 to erect a new building; the entire cost was about $500 less than the appropriation; that there is no deficiency; that the work was done in the best and most substantial manner; that the additional cost for furnishing the building throughout, fitting up the museum, getting instruments for the laboratory, &c., was but $40,000, and that the department has saved money for the work of this fiscal year, and will ask no appropriations except such as Congress sees fit to give for improving the grounds. The contractor who put up the building claims that he lost money on his contract, and will, probably, come before Congress for relief.

PAY OF REVENUE STOREKEEPERS.

A circular order will be issued to-morrow by the Internal Revenue Bureau reducing the pay of Revenue Storekeepers of warehouses in cities [illegible] dollars per day, and giving them permission to engage in any business which will not interfere with their duties as storekeepers.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House Committee on Appropriations is going over its bills, but is not able to finish any as only three members are now here, the others having gone away.

MISSOURI MARSHALSHIP.

[illegible] McDonald, of St. Louis, Mo., is in town, seeking the appointment of Morgan L. Smith for Marshal of the Eastern District of Missouri. K. [illegible], of St. Louis, is also one of Smith's backers.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

General Grant, in conversation with a Senator [illegible] took strong ground against giving subsidies to so many railroads. He said the government must begin to look closely to the payment of the debt, and that to do it the greatest economy in the public expenses of all kinds must be practised, and that at present all schemes to secure government aid, except where it is absolutely necessary, should be steadily frowned down.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MURDER OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS IN TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretary McCulloch this morning received a despatch from the Collector of Brownsville, Texas, dated yesterday, stating that two Inspectors of the Customs had been murdered in that district by a gang of robbers, and another Inspector, named Robert H. [illegible], badly wounded. The names of the killed are George F. Hammond and Wm. H. Phelps.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—C. C. Menaugh, District of Montana; William H. Pendleton, Second District of Kentucky; John L. Bonor, Ninth District of Kentucky.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Seward left to-night for Auburn, accompanied by the British and French Ministers, who have accepted an invitation to be his guests during the holidays. Chief Justice Chase and family also left to-night for the residence of Senator Sprague, in Rhode Island, where they remain till Saturday.

TREASURER SPINNER AND SENATOR MORTON'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A Washington special says United States Treasurer Spinner is writing a letter to the State Treasurer of Massachusetts, in which he will review Senator Morton's scheme for redeeming the greenbacks.

POSTMORTEM VETO.

It is reported that the President will veto the [illegible] Militia bill.

MADISON.

Commemoration of Forefathers' Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 23.

Forefathers' Day was commemorated by about [illegible] members of the New England Society last evening, who enjoyed a splendid supper at the [illegible] House, and continued the feast of reason and flow of soul till two o'clock in the morning. Hon. D. Atwood presided. Regular toasts were responded to by Horace Rublee, S. D. [illegible], Rev. J. N. Cundall, S. G. Benedict, Rev. C. [illegible], J. H. Carpenter, H. M. Lewis, [illegible] E. E. Bryant, and numerous volunteer toasts and speeches were called out. Letters were read from W. C. Bryant, of New York, John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Lieutenant Governor Spooner, Thaddeus Stevens, of our city, and others. Those present voted it an exceedingly pleasant reunion.

MISSOURI.

The Official Vote Declared—Grant's Majority, 24,431—McClurg's, 19,327—Seven Republican and Two Democratic Congressmen—Fatal Affray at St. Joseph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—The official vote of Missouri is announced as follows: The average vote for Republican Electors is 84,116; average of Democratic Electors, 59,685; Republican majority, 24,431.

For Governor, McClurg (Rep.) has 19,327 majority. The remainder of the Republican State ticket have an average majority of 21,891. The Republican Supreme Judges have an average majority of 20,590.

For Congress—In the First District, Wells, Democrat, 391 majority; Second District, Finkelnburg, Republican, 4,155 majority; Third District, McCormick, Democrat, 447 majority; Fourth District, S. H. Boyd, Republican, 3,404 majority (in this district Colonel Kelso, Independent Radical, polled 1,464 votes); Fifth District, Captain S. S. Burdett, Republican, 5,446 majority; and for McClurg's unexpired term in this district, Colonel Burdett, Republican, received 5,081 majority; Sixth District, Van Horn, Republican, 987 majority; Seventh District, Colonel Asper, Republican, 7,643 majority; Eighth District, Colonel Benjamin, Republican, 7,911 majority; Ninth District, Colonel Dyer, Republican, 413 majority.

The counties of Dunklin, Ripley, Shannon, Wayne and Oregon, in the Third district; Platte and Jackson, in the Sixth; and Monroe, in the Ninth, have not been counted on account of illegal registration or disregard of law. The whole matter will be laid before the Legislature, and until that body acts upon the returns the Secretary of State will not issue certificates to anybody.

The majority against the constitutional amendment is 19,987.

An encounter took place at St. Joseph, to-day, between Hon. J. E. Earley, a prominent lawyer, and Colonel F. A. Green, also a lawyer, in which Mr. Earley was shot and killed. The affair grew out of an article published in the *Herald*, yesterday, reflecting upon Green as a lawyer, which Green supposed Earley to be the author of.

The weather to-night is very cold and navigation north is closed again. The prospects are for a heavy snow storm, if the temperature moderates.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration at Grand Haven, Mich.—Fires at Crawfordsville and Evansville, Ind.—Hotel Burned at Omaha.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 23.

Early this morning a fire at Grand Haven destroyed the south side of Washington street from Gale's drug store to Squires' block. Among the buildings destroyed were the Congregational Church, *News* printing office, Post Office, stores of Clagel & Bergerg, Robert Wood, John Fosster, and of Mr. Sanford; also, the Episcopal Church. The total loss will exceed $100,000.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23.—A terrible conflagration occurred at Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Ind., last night, resulting in the destruction of six stores, a marble shop, four saloons and four dwelling houses. Loss fully $35,000, partly insured.

A magnificent four-story marble front building in Evansville, occupied by S. Montag & Co., hardware dealers, was burned on Monday night, involving a loss of $100,000. The building was valued at $25,000 and insured for $15,000. The stock of Montag & Co. was valued at $65,000 to $75,000, on which there was $31,000 insurance in various local and Eastern companies.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Dec. 23.—The United States Hotel, in Omaha, was burned to-day.

THE FAR WEST.

Sheridan's Future Movements—Message of Governor Ballard to the Idaho Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—A Kansas despatch says an army guide, just in from the plains, reports that the Kansas volunteers joined General Sheridan on the 19th instant, on his march to Fort Cobb. The General intended to eat his Christmas dinner in camp Supply, where Major Inman is ordered with a large train of supplies. It is reported that the Indians have driven off all the stock belonging to General Penrose's command. Many of his men were badly frozen.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—A Salt Lake despatch says the Idaho Legislature met at Boise City on the 9th. Governor Ballard's message recommends the revision of the mining laws, and asks the Legislature to petition Congress for an additional appropriation to survey public lands, sales already being thirty thousand dollars in excess of the cost of first survey. He complains of the mismanagement of postal affairs; many routes, established through the ignorance of the geography and position of the country, being impracticable, others running double service at unnecessary expense. The northern portion of the Territory, with many large settlements, are without mail communication. He hopes Congress will remedy this. He reports that from 5,000 to 8,000 Indians remain in the Territory who now act friendly, and should be settled upon reservations.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Rumors Afloat with Regard to the Clem Case—Additional Evidence that will Insure Conviction—Forefathers' Day—Railroad Completed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 23.—The street is full of rumors in regard to the Clem case. It is said that the pistol and shoes used by Mrs. Clem have been found in an outhouse in her yard, and also that her servant girl says that Mrs. Clem burned up the dress she had on that Saturday.

Another report is to the effect that she said to Abrams: "We put Mr. Young out of the way easy enough, but Mrs. Young fought like a good one."

There is probably no truth in any of these, but the fact is that the State is in possession of evidence which seems to insure conviction on the next trial. It may not be held in this county, but in Pendrick or Johnson, probably. There is a remote possibility that W. J. Abrams may make a clean breast of the affair before long.

The sons and daughters of New England celebrated Forefathers' Day last night, at the Congregational church, in traditional style.

The track of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Railroad will be completed from Crawfordsville to Jimtown, Boone County, on Thursday or Friday.

CRIME.

Murders at the South.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—The *Commercial*, of this city, has the following despatch from Nashville, Tenn.:

"In Pulaski, on Saturday night, a body of disguised men broke open the jail, and, taking out a negro, named Aleck Mason, riddled his body with bullets. They first tried to lynch him, but Mason, being a powerful man, and offering resistance, they used their pistols and in a moment he was a corpse. The prisoner had been placed in jail for robbing a negro business firm in Pulaski, on Thursday night of over $1,000. He bore the reputation of a desperate character, and had been repeatedly in prison for high handed depredations. His sudden taking off, however, is severely censured, as in itself a piece of outlawry.

"A few days ago, near Cageville, Haywood County, a negro outraged the person of a lady approaching the period of confinement. She recognized him, and he was shortly afterwards arrested. While being taken to jail in the custody of an officer he was seized by a party of masked men, and an hour afterwards his body was found hanging to a tree, pierced with bullets.

"The latter part of last week, near Dresden, Weakly County, a negro woman drove her two children in it, then fastened the door, and actually burned them up. She was subsequently arrested, and when asked why she committed the horrid deed, said her children would not obey her, and so she concluded to kill them.

"In Oakville, Ala., on Friday, Dr. James was shot dead by three men in masks. A short time previous the Doctor had killed a man, and it is supposed the last tragedy was to avenge the act, and perpetrated by the brothers of the man the Doctor killed. All the parties were ex-Confederates.

"A man named Martin Harris, represented as a dangerous character, was shot and killed near Athens, Ala., on Thursday, by some unknown persons."

The Twitchell Murder Case in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The trial of the Twitchell murder case continues. All the evidence given tends to disprove the theory of the defence, which is understood to be based upon the assumption that Mrs. Hill was murdered by a robber who entered the house to steal money.

Murderer Arrested at Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec. 23.—Wm. Kelly was arrested here to-day for the murder of Mansfield at Fenton City, Colorado. He will have his trial before a Justice.

THE SOUTH.

The Troubles in Georgia and Arkansas.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 23.—There is further trouble on the Ogeechee River. Two white men were shot last night by an armed body of negroes who then took possession of their crop, amounting to about $2,500, and carried it off. The planters declare they will be compelled to leave the country and come to the city unless they are protected.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 23.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special yesterday says refugees from the counties afflicted with the militia continue to flock to this city, confirming the reports of outrages by the militia.

The report that General Grant has sent officers to investigate the outrages is received with rejoicing.

By the Governor's proclamation this morning Little River county, and that portion of Lafayette south of Red River has been turned over to the civil authorities.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Difficulty Between Paraguay and the United States—The War on the Parana.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The *Moniteur* has late Paraguayan advices which say the position of Lopez is critical in consequence of his difference with the United States, and that he will probably seek reconciliation with the American government.

The *Moniteur* also states that Paraguay continues to make energetic resistance to the movements of the allied army.

BOSTON.

An Establishment Valued at $150,000 Condemned for Violation of the Revenue Laws.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The jury in the United States District Court, to-day, rendered a verdict for the government against the distillery in South Boston, carried on by the Suffolk Lead Works, of which Samuel M. Ward is Treasurer, forfeiting to the government the entire property of the works, valued at about $150,000; the bond required by law not having been given the Collector.

CUBA.

Items Concerning the Revolution.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—Steamer Montezuma, which left Nuevitas on the 17th has arrived, with 80 sick and wounded soldiers and 16 prisoners. She brings intelligence that four thousand troops and ten pieces of artillery had started by various routes to attack the town of Bayou. Nuevitas and Puerto Principe are still in communication.

The Mississippi Valley Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—J. D. Champlin, President of the Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company, whose headquarters are here, publishes a card this morning, denying the correctness of the statement that the Board of Trade of St. Paul repudiated their subscription to that company on the ground of misrepresentation. Mr. Champlin also states that the line is a permanent success, and in successful operation.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 23.—The following is the resolution passed by the Board of Trade in regard to the Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the subscriptions pledged by this board to the capital stock of the Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company were based upon representations made by the President of said company, which have not been complied with, said pledge is neither legally nor morally binding upon this board, and the Secretary is hereby instructed to inform the said Telegraph Company of this decision, and that the board declines to take any further steps in the matter.

Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—At a public meeting, last night, to hear the report of the committee to confer with the government on the question of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, speeches were made by a number of citizens condemning the action of the Ontario Government for refusing to receive petitions in favor of the project. Resolutions passed that the determination of the government was opposed to the interests of the province.

Prize Fight.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 23.—Abe Hicken, of Philadelphia, and Pete McGuire, of Peekskill, N. Y., two well-known roughs, had a prize fight for $1,000 a side, in the vicinity of Stump Wood on the line of the railroad near Perryville, this morning. After five rounds Hicken broke McGuire's jaw, and gained the fight.

Sherman to Command at New Orleans Under the New Administration.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—The *Tribune* says General Sherman will certainly be appointed to the command at New Orleans on the 4th day of March next.

Seizure of Tobacco Factories.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—Two tobacco factories in Pike County, Ill., were seized for violation of the Revenue law, a few days ago.

NEW YORK.

Particulars of the Arrest and Release of Samuel Bowles.

Increasing Stringency in the Money Market.

Brokers Fighting Shy of the New Central Certificates.

Speech of the Vice President Elect at the New England Dinner.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

THE ARREST OF MR. BOWLES.

All the papers of the city denounce the arrest of Samuel Bowles by James Fisk, and the general feeling is in the same direction. The case was discussed among the stock speculators to-day, many of whom promised to have no dealings with Fisk hereafter. His action is condemned by many prominent men in the Erie Railroad, and may possibly result in his removal. The keeper of the Ludlow Street Jail charged Mr. Bowles $10.50 for lodging in a small bedroom, about twelve feet square. Everything indicates that the Sheriff and subordinates were instructed to make the arrest in such a way that a release before morning would be impossible. Mr. Bowles was released about 11 o'clock this forenoon on bail furnished by Cyrus W. Field and A. A. Zelover. Three other bail bonds were presented, one being signed by Schuyler Colfax. Mr. Bowles left for Springfield this afternoon, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Colfax. Fisk remains in the city.

MONEY.

The feature in Wall street to-day was the great stringency in money, which is almost equal to anything ever known. There was a general calling in of loans, and the demand from brokers was very pressing. After three o'clock loans were made at 7 per cent gold and 7 per cent currency, with commission added of 1-32@1-16@¼ per cent. To-morrow a pinch is expected from the calling in of about $1,500,000 of funds of the Chicago & Northwestern Company, preparatory to the payment of a dividend. Discounts are checked by the extreme stringency on all loans, and limited transactions are done, generally at 9@10 per cent for prime names. The stringency is expected to continue until the end of the holidays. The pressure is equal to the worst times last spring, and up to the money stringency consequent upon the panic which carried Erie down to 35.

STOCKS.

At the Stock Exchange the market was dull and heavy, with little activity. Large amounts of New York Central were offered, supposed to come from leading Directors, and the price declined to 146¼, but subsequently improved. Doubts as to the validity of the certificates appear to gain ground among operators, and the consequent indisposition to buy is further increased by the supposition that large holders will sell out now and then become bears. It is rumored that an injunction has been served upon the Central Directors stopping the issue of certificates, and that no more will be given out. A further decline in Central is expected. All the general list is dull in consequence. Another corner is forming on a Western road, generally believed to be the Toledo & Wabash. There was very little business in express stocks and miscellaneous shares.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were dull and neglected, owing to the money pressure.

SHIPWRECKED PERSONS RESCUED.

The ship Eight Bells, arrived to-day from Havre, reports the picking up at sea of four men from the bark Joseph Boardman, which foundered December 3d. The balance of the crew are supposed to be lost.

CABINET MAKING.

The *Sun* learns from good authority that Elihu B. Washburne will be Secretary of the Interior under Grant.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SPEECH OF MR. COLFAX AT THE NEW ENGLAND DINNER.

In his speech at the New England dinner, last night, Colfax referred to the growth of the United States as the result of the grandeur of American citizenship. It is the charm of American citizenship which shall make us proud and potential, and lift up our country to a prouder position among the nations. It is that which is to teach those who are clothed with the solemn trust of representing this great realm of freemen, who rule here not by divine right but by free institutions, that when they stand speaking for us at the bar of any civilized nation in the world, they shall not, on the one hand, disgrace us by boastful gasconade, or, on the other, dishonor us by bowing the knee. Then, when with that self-reliance, that calm, that dignified American nationality, we command the respect to which our great resources and unequaled trials, which we have survived so gloriously and prosperously, entitle us, then we need not go into impassioned the world to offer gold and silver to induce those islands of the sea and adjacent states and provinces to cast in their lots with us, to share with our future. I feel ashamed as an American when I hear of proffers of soil and sovereignty to men, women and children with gold and silver from our National Treasury, to share with us in the magnificent future. As you would spurn a bride that is bought with silver, as a fair woman would spurn a husband who had been lured to her side by her wealth, instead of her heart, so we, as Americans, should devote our nationality to win those who are near to us in territorial congeniality to cast in their lot with us, when voluntarily and in a body they ask to share with us in our destiny and our future, we should then welcome them into the fold of American citizens.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

held another meeting this afternoon, which was largely attended. Many cases of hardship arising under State and municipal license laws were presented. Several of the speakers denounced these laws as odious and tyrannical. The general opinion favored the making of a test case, and taking it to the United States Supreme Court for decision, but a committee was appointed to consult Attorney General Evarts on the subject.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, to-day, it was decided to organize the department into nine divisions, and to confer the following rank upon the officers: Chief Engineer to be called Colonel; Assistant Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel; District Engineer, Major, and other officers of relative rank.

WHISKEY CASE.

In the case of the United States against $20,000 worth of property found at the rectifying establishment of Watson & Craley, before the United States District Court, to-day, the jury returned a verdict for the government. The defence obtained thirty days' stay of proceedings.

ACCIDENT TO FOSTER.

Mademoiselle Fostee has had a fall down a flight of stairs, from her feet becoming entangled in her skirts. Her life was saved, though she is quite lame.

THE SMUGGLING CASE.

The bonds of the two gentlemen charged with extensive smuggling have been forfeited by Commissioner Betts, they not having appeared before him to-day.

RAILROAD SUIT.

The Supreme Court, general term, to-day, in the case of the Minnesota Railroad Company vs. J. P. Morgan & Co., reversed the judgment of the lower court, and ordered a new trial, the effect of which will be to give the railroad company a dividend declared by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, in which a large quantity of railroad iron was insured in 1862, and which had been held by Morgan & Co., who were agents of the company, as their own.

MINISTERS WEBB AND WASHBURNE ARRIVED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

James Watson Webb, and ex-Minister A. Washburne, arrived to-day, on the steamship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro.

A BOY'S HEAD CUT OFF BY A STREET CAR WHEEL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—John Martin, nine years old, accidentally fell under a horse-car at Brooklyn, last evening, and had his head completely cut off by the wheels.

Father Hecker's Lecture.

Father Hecker, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, delivered his lecture on "Martin Luther" at Library Hall last evening. A very flattering audience was in attendance, and the eloquent divine was listened to with marked attention. "The church," said the speaker, "has two sides, the divine and the human." The former, he contended, was the infallible, pure and indestructible, the other was composed of sinners, of men, women and children, and Popes, bishops, priests and the people had not come down from heaven, but were mortals with mortal feelings. But if the followers failed, the church never could fail. Even the Apostles did not have infinite faith in Christ. One of them even betrayed him. St. Paul was denounced as an apostate. At one time nations, kings, bishops and ecclesiastical bodies denied the divinity of Christ; but throughout all "the Church" had lived and prospered. He was willing to admit that the Catholic Church, at the time of the Reformation, was very corrupt—a fact that was known to others as well as the reformer, and a hundred years before two or three Popes in succession sought to remedy the evil. These evils were remedied by the Council of Trent four years before Luther's death, as evils by General Councils had been done away before, since the time of the Council of Jerusalem by the Apostles. But the fact that evils did exist in "the Church" he thought was no excuse for Luther to leave it, and what he—to build up another. One single man building up a Church against Christ and his apostles! He thought it sounded like mockery. The eloquent divine in the course of his remarks referred at length to the abuses that existed at that period, and denounced many of them in round terms. But these abuses were done away with in "the Church," and since forty years after the Reformation the cause of Luther had not made a particle of headway, which he thought was the strongest argument that could be used in favor of the Catholics. But it is doing Father Hecker injustice to report him in piecemeal, and as we lack space for a further report, we will do him as little injury as possible.

The Late Father Dunne.

The officers of the various Catholic Societies of the city are particularly requested to attend a meeting, in the basement of St. Patrick's Church, at 7½ o'clock this evening (Thursday) December 24, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the funeral of the late lamented Very Rev. Dr. Dunne, Vicar General of the Diocese. There will be a solemn high mass and requiem, at 10 a. m. on Saturday. Funeral on Sunday, notice of time will be published.

Jewelry and Silverware at Auction.

The closing sale of diamond and garnet jewelry and solid coin silverware, will take place at Wm. A. Butters' auction rooms, at 10 o'clock this a. m., precisely. The whole stock will be peremptorily closed out, and the public should not overlook the fact.

The Clark Street Shooting Affray.

W. W. Stewart, John Dowd, Henry Knapp and Charles Carver were before Justice Milliken yesterday afternoon, charged with interfering with a police officer in the discharge of his duty. It will be recollected that these four men were arrested, with nineteen others, in the saloon No. 161 South Clark street, on last Thursday evening, all being in the saloon at the time, or shortly after, the shooting of Thomas Cody by Detective John Kelly. On the following day—Friday—nineteen were discharged from custody, there being no evidence adduced to show that they were accessories of the wounded man. Cody, before or after the act of his resistance to the officer who effected his arrest. Stewart, Knapp and Carver were, yesterday, also honorably acquitted. Dowd, however, was retained for trial in bail of $500, Kelly swearing that he (Dowd) took him by the shoulder when he was about arresting Cody, and said, "You cannot take this man without a warrant." The examination so far into this shooting affray has failed to prove that one of the twenty-three arrested on last Thursday evening was, as the allegations of Officers Kelly and Schuman purported, a thief. It is proper to add that Mr. Stewart, the proprietor of the saloon, is a respectable person and strongly discountenances any conduct of an unproper or unlawful character on his premises. It is understood that Cody, so soon as his health will permit, will commence formal proceedings against Detective Kelly for assault with a deadly weapon, when all the facts in this case, which has somewhat agitated the public mind, will, doubtless, be fully developed.

BILLIARDS.

Second Game Between Foley and Frawley.

The Chicago Man Wins Without any Particular Exertion.

Score and Summary.

The return game of billiards between John Frawley, of Cleveland, and Thomas Foley, of this city, was played last evening at Crosby's Music Hall. The first game was won by Foley. The game of last night was a push bar of 1,000 points up, for $500 a side. Owing to the fact that the players have some celebrity in their respective cities, it excited considerable interest, and a large number were in attendance. John McDevitt was umpire for Foley, John W. Coon for Frawley, Pete Snyder referee, and Jim Custick marker.

THE GAME.

Frawley having won the lead, commenced by running out with 9, when Foley took the balls and played with consummate tact and delicacy. He made some round-the-table shots which elicited applause, and nursed the balls more than once, scoring 78. Frawley holed on 3. In the next two innings Foley had to play on the side of the table and went out with nothing. In the fifth innings Frawley ran 15, with some fancy playing. Soon after Foley made 10 without exertion, and followed with a beautiful run of 94, gained by skilful nursing. Twenty-five was the next good run, and nothing was gained by the white, when Foley pocketed and left the balls in good position; but Frawley did not improve the opportunity, for he made nothing. Foley again ran 14, showing some bold strokes and an excellent draw. Frawley with careful work made 36, and seconded it in the next run with 10, leaving the balls in nice order for Foley, who made 48 very easily. He next missed cue, but made up for it by 8, won by Frawley's holing. The latter ran 15, going scientifically round the table. Encouraged by his success, he said, "He thought he'd commence," and did so by striking his cue after making 5. He scored 26 next time, making bold and successful strokes. He pocketed next time. Foley made 10 in three runs, and then 27, going round the table in a close and difficult shot, then came 7 and 15, followed by an easy made 35. Frawley's next decent score was 51, when Foley ran 28. Frawley now became reckless, and shoved at the balls savagely, and in six innings made nothing. In the meantime, Foley, after several poor runs, made 35, and then went for the balls and rolled up thirty-three amid the applause of his admirers, and in the next went rolled up exactly the same number, when Frawley was exasperated into a run of twenty-six, and subsequently of twenty-eight. In the fifty-fourth innings Foley played well, and continuously, making seventy-seven, when Frawley thought it time to take off his coat. He did so, and played splendidly and with spirit. His playing was bold and decisive, but not reckless, though he went round the table unhesitatingly. He was loudly applauded in securing eighty-one. After four bad runs he averaged eighteen in six successive runs, Foley losing courage and playing badly. In the seventy-second innings Foley ran 29, in the next 48, then, getting the balls in several losses, which he manipulated well, rolled up 68. Frawley kept on playing badly, when his opponent came in on the seventy-fifth innings, and kept the balls in one corner, affectionately nursing them up to 75. In the eighty-third round Frawley made a desperate effort to retrieve his fortunes, and ran 21. The playing was, on the whole, miserable. Neither of the men played artistically throughout, and it was only once in a while that respectable play was exhibited.

THE SCORE.

FOLEY—[illegible]—Total, 1,000.

FRAWLEY—[illegible]—Total, 666.

SUMMARY.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1868.—Match game of billiards, 1,000 points up, push bar game, on a four-pocket table, between Thomas Foley, of Chicago, and John Frawley, of Cleveland, Ohio, for $500 a side. Won by Foley. Score—Foley, 1,000; Frawley, 666. Number of innings, 87. Winner's average, 11.47; loser's average, 7.87. Time of game, 4½ hours. Pete Snyder, referee. John McDevitt umpire for Foley. John Coon for Frawley. James Custick, marker.

Christmas.

AT THE STOCK YARDS CHAPEL.

On Christmas Eve there will be a grand festival in the chapel south of the Transit House. A free supper will be given to the children at a quarter past 7 o'clock, and Santa Claus will make his appearance on the platform about an hour later laden with gifts, which will be distributed among the children. There will be no charge for admission, and all are cordially invited.

AT THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Christmas will also be celebrated at the Home for the Friendless on Friday. Friends of the institution are invited to contribute to the repast and the Christmas tree, that nothing may be wanting to make this a truly happy occasion. The boys desire skates and sleds, while the older inmates need handkerchiefs, articles of clothing, &c. Donations will be thankfully received at the home, No. 911 Wabash avenue.

AT THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

On Friday next, the Orphan Asylum is to be made the scene of a happy gathering of little friendless ones around a Christmas table bountifully laden with good things. Parties wishing to offer good cheer to the orphans, by contributing anything appropriate, may leave their gifts at the asylum, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street, at any time before Friday.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for December 23, 1868, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "ceasing," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain" and "snow":

Time.	Barom.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
[illegible]			5 deg. F.	To 7 p. m.
7 a. m.	29.52	W. g.	5	
2 p. m.	29.52	W. h.	20	
9 p. m.	29.57	W. h.	12	inches.

The Bronze Mantel Set.

We noticed that the establishment of Messrs. Peterson & Patterson, No. 90 Washington street, was visited yesterday by numbers, including many of our first citizens, the principal object being to inspect the magnificent bronze mantel set, just received from Paris. The opinion was unanimously expressed that it is the finest work of art in the line of bronzes ever brought to the West. We advise all to see it before it is sold, as it cannot remain long without a purchaser. Many other beautiful bronzes, French clocks, &c., will also be found there.

A Valuable Present.

Among the many attractive articles in the market, appropriate for Christmas gifts, a sewing machine has a high claim to attention, and Leavitt's sewing machine is deserving of the patronage of the public. It combines all the latest improvements, uniting beauty, durability, and capacity for all kinds of work, and is certainly one of the best patents extant. A more useful, and, at the same time, a beautiful present for the holidays, cannot be thought of. The office of the agents for the machine is located at No. 90 Washington street.

Christmas Presents at Auction.

It will be well for those who intend purchasing Christmas presents to attend the auction at Messrs. Daniel Scott & Co.'s, No. 42 Randolph street, to-day. One of the handsomest lots of Christmas presents in the market will be closed out. The sales will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. The final sale for the season will take place at 7:30 in the evening, when the entire stock will be disposed of to the highest bidder.

Good News for the Holidays.

The well known jewelry firm of Morse, Riddle & Hamilton, located at the northeast corner of Lake and Clark streets, have just received a fresh invoice of watches, clocks, diamonds, silverware and choice novelties in jewelry generally, which will be opened to-day. Those desiring to purchase an article in their line, for the holidays, would do well to give this establishment careful consideration.

Furniture at Auction.

Messrs. Colby & Peabody, auctioneers, No. 165 South Clark street, determine to dispose of a large stock, consisting of fine household furniture, parlor, chamber and dining room sets, easy chairs, lounges, what-nots, silver-plated table ware, fine American, Swiss and English gold and silver watches and jewelry, etc., etc. The opportunity thus offered to the public to make a bargain should not be neglected. The sale will commence at half-past 9 o'clock a. m. and at 7 o'clock p. m.

Cheap Cutlery.

Messrs. Hulburd, Bestick & Co., No. 169 Randolph street, dealers in hardware and cutlery, now have on hand an extensive assortment of cutlery and plated ware, of the celebrated Roger Brothers' make, whose name is sufficient guarantee of their good quality. This stock will be sold at prices to suit the times, and persons desiring to purchase anything in this particular line will do well to patronize their own interests by patronizing Messrs. Hulburd, Bestick & Co.

Fancy Goods at Auction.

Particular attention is invited to the closing sale of rich fancy goods, Parian bronzes, French clocks, &c., this morning, afternoon and evening, at Gilbert & Sampson's. Every article must be sold to-day.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Low grades scarce. No superfine offering; double extra, $7.00@7.50; treble extra, $8.25@8.50. Corn scarce at $1.00. Oats firmer at 75c. Bran dull at $1.00.

HAY—Prime, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork advancing. Sales at $28.50@28.75. Bacon scarce; shoulders, 14@14½c for shoulders; 16½c for clear rib and 17c for clear sides. Hams scarce and higher at 19@20c. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, 18½@19c; keg, 19½@20c.

GROCERIES—Sugar active; common, 9½c; prime, 12½@12¾c; yellow clarified, 13c. Molasses active at advance; common, 50@55c; prime, 60@65c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Easier for lower grades; middlings stirred at 24½c. Sales 6,000 bales. Receipts, 7,000; exports, 5,878.

Foreign Markets.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

Bourse firmer; rentes, 70f 5c.

HAVRE, Dec. 23.

Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Revenue Seizure.—Several days since the United States Revenue Department closed up the pawnbroking establishment of James Geary & Co., 133 Dearborn street, for the purpose of investigating the accounts of the firm, to discover any delinquency that might be made to appear in their payment of dues and taxes, and also to scrutinize the scheme which this firm has announced, of a gift sale of their entire stock of unredeemed pledges, during the holidays. The authorities required them to enter into a bond of of seven thousand dollars, which was promptly furnished, and this morning Geary & Co. commence their great gift sale, at their establishment, 133 Dearborn street, corner of Madison street, as announced in our advertising columns.

Christmas, Christmas, Christmas. All goods at half value. Lipman's Loan Office, corner Madison and Clark streets. Ladies' gold hunting watches, $25; ladies' gold open face watches, $15; gents' silver hunting levers, $15; gents' silver American watches, $16; self-winding gold watches, $75; gold chronometers, $100; new skates, $1.25. Diamonds at cost; no charge for settings.

F. & E. Jaeger offer for sale a handsome variety of China and Bohemian glass goods at a very small margin above importation cost price. No finer and cheaper goods in this line to be procured in this city or New York. A call is kindly solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. F. & E. Jaeger, 73 Wabash avenue.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

Use Gilman & Bro.'s National Polish for cleaning and polishing pianos and furniture. J. Bauer & Co., Crosby's Opera House, Western Agents. A lot of fine piano covers, new styles and elegant patterns, just received.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

DIED.

NEWTON—In this city, very suddenly, Dec. 22, C. E., wife of F. A. Newton, and daughter of J. V. Castle, of Westford, Vt., aged 21 years and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence, 137 Third-av., Friday, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Detroit, Boston, San Francisco and Vermont papers please copy.

MORGAN—In New Orleans, Dec 17, Mrs. Anna Maria Morgan, of Upwood (Blue Island), aged 78 years.

Funeral from Grace Church, corner of Peck-court and Wabash-av., to-day, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers

Curtain rises 20 minutes before 8 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS EVE—LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

Of the great comedian,

MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

Dickens' Charming Christmas Story of the

CRICKET ON THE HEARTH CRICKET ON THE HEARTH	Mr. Owens as Caleb Plummer

And the Laughable Farce of the

LIVE INDIAN LIVE INDIAN	MR. OWENS in Three Characters.

Owens Matinee Christmas Afternoon,

At 2½ o'clock—CRICKET ON THE HEARTH. Seats can now be secured without charge—50 cents; children 25 cents.

Christmas Night—TOODLES, and CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

Monday next—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Lessee and Manager.

Thursday evening, Dec. 24—A GREAT SUCCESS. Boucicault's elegant comedy of

HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

With its beautiful appointments and great cast.

To conclude with

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

FRIDAY, CHRISTMAS DAY—THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES—Morning at 10¼, BLUE BEARD, and SILENT PROTECTOR; Afternoon at 2½, BLOW FOR BLOW; Evening, at 7¼, LANCASHIRE LASS.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT,

In the UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner West Washington and Reuben-sts.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 29, 1868.

The Choir of the Church will be assisted by Mrs. Mattison, Miss Bartlett, Mr. Nilsson and Mr. Bowen. Conducted by Mr. N. Cawthorne, Organist.

Tickets 50 cents each—may be had at the Music Stores of Lyon & Healy, Root & Cady, and at the door of the Church.

SPECIAL VIEW.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

OPERA HOUSE.

Choice Collection of Landscapes, Portraits, Water Colors, &c.

Gallery, Studios, Halls and the Lecture Room will be thrown open CHRISTMAS EVE. Admission, 25c.

SHARPLEY & COTTON'S MINSTRELS.

Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.

THE GREAT FAMILY RESORT.

New Holiday Programme. Matinee on Christmas Day, at 2½ o'clock. [illegible] Saturday, Dec. 26.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

First appearance in Chicago since their return from Europe, of the OLD ALLEGHANIANS, Vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers, (Christmas Holidays,) Thursday and Friday evenings, Dec. 24 and 25. Grand Family Matinee Christmas Day, at 2½ o'clock. Tickets at Root & Cady's Music Store. Prof. R. M. Hooley, Director. D. G. WALDRON, Agent.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—10,000 acres of Illinois lands in the following counties: Union, Perry, Alexander, Clinton, Clay, Pike, Randolph, Williamson, Saline, Jackson, Gallatin, Hardin, Massac, Woodford, [illegible], Fayette, Johnson, Wayne, [illegible]. These lands were carefully selected many years ago. The patents are in our possession, and the taxes have all been paid. We will send a printed circular to any one desiring the same. These lands we will sell in tracts to suit purchasers, or we would rather sell the lands in each county in a body, and will be liberal with wholesale buyers, but will sell in separate tracts if preferred. WARREN & GOODRICH, 129 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—One good sized cooking range and one marble-top oyster stand. Apply to J. BRUNSWICK & BRO., 47 and 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—Three Valuable Inventions—F. M. Hooper's Champion Meat Chopper, Mammoth Ice Chipper and Excelsior Ice Cream Freezer, are now on exhibition at No. 132 South Clark-st. Manufacturers and others wishing to purchase rights or manufacture on royalty, are invited to call and examine.

FOR SALE—Four new milch cows. Apply on DePuyster-st., third house east of Halsted.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—The barn on Quincy-st., formerly occupied by us. FIELD, LEITER & CO.

FOR SALE—Schr Coquette, now lying in the port of Toledo, and has received extensive repairs, also new sails and rigging, last season. For terms, inquire of M. P. BEAL, Oswego, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A lot of good merchantable Brick at $12 per m. delivered in large or small quantities—North or South Branch brick. Apply at office of HOME INSURANCE CO., No. 129 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Vessels—Parties wishing to purchase vessel property would do well to give us a call as we have a number for sale. B. F. CHRISTIAN, Room 3 Lind's Block.

FOR SALE—A well-located saloon, doing a flourishing business. Must be sold this week. Price only $350. Apply to DAVIS & TILTON, 140 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of a good paying boarding house, containing 18 rooms, centrally located. Will be sold cheap, if applied for to-day, as the owner is going into other business and must sell. For particulars, apply to J. M. WILSON, 14 West Madison-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—Bedroom furniture, complete, including wardrobe and patent base-burner stove. Suite of two rooms can also be rented. Apply, between 1 and 9 o'clock p. m., at Room 20 No. 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Second hand bank safe, Herring's fire and burglar proof, worth $1,000. Will sell at a bargain. Inquire of HOYT & SON, 136 LaSalle-st., or J. G. FERGUSON, Henry, Ill.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for horse and buggy or other merchandise—Three valuable ancient Italian paintings, suitable for Catholic church or family. Address PAINTINGS, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Or Trade for Goods—$20,000 in railroad bonds. BROWN & TRUESDELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—On Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, in coming from corner of Goethe and North Clark-sts via Clybourne-av and Larrabee-st, or North-av and Sedgwick-st, out from Division-st, a gold Watch Charm, representing a hand holding three aces. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Tribune office.

LOST—$10 Reward—A little white Poodle Dog, with black ears, answers to the name of JACK. Was lost Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, going from Turner Hall to Chicago-av. The finder will please return it to Huron-st. Police Station.

LOST—A pocketbook marked Thomas D. Snyder, Chicago. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the office of SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

LOST—$10 Reward—To anybody returning an overcoat taken from Grillo and Palmer's shoe factory, 34 Michigan-av., and no questions asked.

LOST—A fur glove, between Twenty-first-st. and Michigan-av. or Twenty-second and Wabash-av. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at 150 Wabash-av.

LOST—A large wolf robe, in vicinity of Washington-st., between Franklin and LaSalle. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to Room 4, No. 166 Washington-st.

LOST—A Black and Gold Bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at A. D. TITSWORTH's store, on Dearborn-st.

LOST—On Tuesday evening, at about 5 o'clock, on North Clark-st., between Kinzie and North-av., a Mink Victorine; also, a lady's Fur Glove. By returning either of both to 18 North Clark-st., the parties will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—Yesterday morning, Dec. 23, a Lady's Pocket Book, containing money, a ring and other articles, on some one of said streets, starting from corner of State and Madison, going north to Washington, thence west to Clark, thence north to Lake, thence west to Clark's dry goods store. Any one returning same to 217 South Water-st, or at South Sangamon will be liberally rewarded.

FOUND—A pocketbook, Tuesday morning, on the cars at Wells-st. depot. Owner can obtain the same by applying to W. E. SMITH, Wheaton, Ill.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—Lot 40x110 feet on northeast corner of Wells and Washington-sts. for a term of 20 years.

Also lot adjoining the Sherman House on the west, for a term of 20 years. The owner will join the party leasing in improving. SAMPSON & DREW, Room 3 Metropolitan Block.

Matrimonial.

MATRIMONIAL—A young man of wealth and good standing in society wishes to correspond with a lady of respectability, with a view to matrimony. Photograph exchanged if desired. Address N. G. WILSON, Crystal Lake, Ill.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—In a respectable private family, for a married lady whose husband is a traveling agent. West side preferred. Address I. R., Tribune office.

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—By George & Williams, Real Estate Agents, No. 7 Clark-st.

A first-class two-story-and basement brick house, on [illegible].

Two frame dwellings, with large lots, 22d and 23d Thirty-first-st. Cheap, and long time.

[illegible] feet on Cottage-grove, near Thirty-first-st.

[illegible] feet on Calumet-av., near Twenty-first.

[illegible] feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-third.

[illegible] on Ledroit, running through to last street, near Reform School. Cheap.

[illegible] feet on Tillinger, near Center-av.

[illegible] feet on Wentworth-av., near Thirty-[illegible].

[illegible] feet on Dearborn-st., near Harrison-st.

[illegible] on river front, near Rolling Mills.

[illegible] acres at Harrison-st., three miles out.

FOR SALE—House, 10 rooms, gas and water, lot and barn, on Walnut-st., near Lincoln, $7,000—only $500 cash. Right in improved or unimproved city property, balance two years. Room 5 Otis Block, 185 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for other real estate, located near or on Cass, Rush or Pine-sts., and south of Ohio-st. A first-class frame house with brick basement and all modern improvements, on Dearborn-av., near Lincoln Park. Lot 25x125. Price $9,000. Address GEORGE W. CLARK, in Lincoln-st.

FOR SALE—150x125 on Van Buren, near Canal-st. A very desirable piece of real estate for an investment. J. H. KEELER, No. 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Great Bargain—$1,000 cash will purchase neat cottage, excellent order, gas and water. Will rent for $40. Halsted-st., near Monroe. Owner leaving the city. Room 5 Otis Block, 185 Madison-st.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, if taken immediately, a fine lot on the northeast corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., the most beautiful and desirable lot on the whole avenue. Will be sold below market value. The lot is 120 feet front on Michigan-av. by 200 feet on Twenty-ninth-st., and is the finest corner property on the South Side, inside the city limits. Also, other property, and an undivided lot of vacant land. A large part of purchase money can remain for one, two and three years. Whoever is looking for a "sure thing" need not look any further, as this is sold simply to avoid the spring payments, and is therefore offered at much less than its value for a few days longer. WARREN & GOODRICH, 129 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—40 lots on Burnside-av. and 40 lots on Butterfield-st., between Wabansch and Egan-avs. (Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth-sts.), inside the city limits. This is the last chance for purchasing choice property on the South Side, inside the city limits. Sidewalks are just now being constructed, and elegant residences erecting. Further, 100x125 feet corner Leavitt and Flournoy-sts., and 100 feet on Harrison, between Robey and Hoyne-sts. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS ARNOLD, Greenebaum's Bank, southwest corner Lake and LaSalle-sts., between 11 and 1 o'clock every day.

FOR SALE—110x119 feet corner of State and Twenty-ninth-sts.

[illegible] to a 20-foot court, on State-st., south of Twenty-[illegible].

[illegible] on State-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-[illegible].

[illegible] feet to an alley, on Twenty-fifth-st., near Wabash-av.

[illegible] feet on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st.

Corner of State and Twenty-seventh-sts.

ADOLPH LOEB, Real Estate Agent, No. 31 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A valuable piece of property fronting Union Park, on 5 years time at 6 per cent interest to a responsible party, without any payment down. A rare bargain. For particulars inquire of H. OSBORN, 61 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Six lots on State-st., one block south of city limits; one lot, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; two lots on Wabash-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., and lots on Burnside, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-sts. A. B. WING & CO., 61 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for a first-class residence—A valuable unimproved property, adjoining Lincoln Park. F. M. CHAPMAN, 167 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—City and country real estate, to exchange for a stock of dry goods or general merchandise. To make a good trade, apply to DAVIS & TILTON, 140 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Cash and desirable South Side vacant real estate, in exchange for a good house and lot (would prefer a furnished house) north of Twenty-sixth-st., South Side. Call immediately. S. H. GOTTON & CO., Room 6 Mercantile Building, 126 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A few cheap lots, near the Rock Island car shops, by GRAHAM & PERRY. Call at or address Room 8 Major Block.

FOR SALE—52x180 on Prairie-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts., at a bargain. Also, 105x120 corner of Mooneway and Douglas-places. J. H. KEELER, 128 South Clark-st.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—From the 1st of January, 1869, two-story and basement house—hot and cold water—1032 Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-fourth-st. Apply at 162 Lake-st., fourth floor.

TO RENT—Cottage house, situated on the southeast corner of Franklin and Schiller-sts. Inquire at FOX & HOWARD'S, 82 South Water-st.

TO RENT—To May 1, two-story frame house, No. 55 West Hinsdale-st., 8 rooms, water, gas and sewer, brick cellar. $40 per month. Inquire at No. 56.

TO RENT—Cheap—House on South Side, near Twenty-fourth-st., 11 rooms, hot and cold water, good cellar and barn. Apply at 44 South Clark-st., over Traders' Bank.

TO RENT—House No. 1030 South State-st., ten rooms, gas and water, and in perfect order. Apply to 430 South Wells-st.

TO RENT—A house on Oak-av., near Douglas University. Apply at EDWIN HUNT & SON'S hardware store, 84 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Two desirable frame houses on Willard-place, West Side, ten rooms each, water and gas, rent low to first of May next. Inquire of G. H. WARD, 120 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—Frame house, No. 603 North Dearborn-st., contains 12 rooms, gas, water, two bath rooms, &c. A desirable house, well located, within one block of Lincoln Park. Rent very low. Inquire at No. 603.

TO RENT—House No. 55 Pine-st., only 15 minutes walk from Court House. Water, gas, bath-room, &c. Part or all the furniture for sale. Apply to H. B. HORTON, Room 13, 129 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Two, four or six nice rooms for housekeeping. Excellent neighborhood and everything convenient. Rent low to a nice couple. No others desired. Inquire at 89 State-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A pleasant 2-story house of 8 rooms, on Douglas place, near Prairie-av., and horse and street cars, at $35 per month. WM. TEDALE, Room 9, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A furnished house of 9 rooms on Indiana-av. Has all modern improvements. Owner will board with party renting and apply it toward the rent. Apply at 87 Clark-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—Brick house, corner of Third-av. and Harrison-st., with all modern improvements. Apply to P. O'NEILL, 112 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A new cottage on Jackson-st., west of Hoyne-st., containing 7 rooms, closets, &c., to rent low. Apply at No. 128 South Clark-st., to Mrs. D. PRATT. Also, lodging rooms to rent.

TO RENT—By Wm. F. Camp & Co., General Business Brokers, 79 Dearborn-st.—Elegant and basement brick house, with gas and water, on West Side, convenient to cars. Furniture for sale. Private or boarding-house keepers will find this a splendid chance.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Five rooms for $15.00, water in the kitchen; also, two rooms for $6.00. Inquire at 136 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—Rooms in Pope's Block, furnished and kept in order, gas, stores, &c., 131½ Madison-st. References required. Apply at Room 41.

TO RENT—Without board, a comfortably furnished lodging room to one or two young men. Apply at 239½ State-st.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room at 157 Dearborn-st., opposite the Post Office. Inquire at Room 4. The parties who called last evening will please call again as the above was not taken as supposed.

TO RENT—Newly-furnished and very desirably-located rooms. Apply at No. 164 State-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A Restaurant and Lunch Room with fixtures, one block from the Court House. Apply to BARNET & COWPER, 15 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

TO RENT—A large front room with bed room off; both rooms neatly furnished; or two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping. References exchanged. Apply at 417 State-st.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms within three minutes' walk of the Post Office. For particulars inquire at Ambrose's Restaurant, 175 South Clark-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—The eligibly situated store, 3d, 4d and 5th stories, of store Nos. 32 and 34 Wabash-av. Inquire of FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO., 18 and 20 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A new brick building, 40x74, three-stories and basement, 9 and 11 West Washington-st., near the bridge, with or without steam power. Inquire 13 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—The spacious hall and adjoining rooms over Nos. 228 and 230 East Randolph-st., now occupied by the Concordia Maennerchor. For particulars apply to FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, President Concordia Maennerchor, No. 51 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—Store No. 148 East Lake-st.

Store No. 112 East Lake-st.

Store No. 114 East Lake-st.

Store No. 108 East Lake-st.

Store No. 76 East Lake-st.

Store No. 160 East Lake-st.

Store No. 169 East Lake-st.

SAMPSON & DREW, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—For a term of years, a first-class basement on Washington-st., east of State. Inquire at the Turkish Bath Rooms, No. 32 Washington-st.

TO RENT—And fixtures for sale—That desirable store at the southeast corner of Monroe and Wells-sts., suitable for a hardware or other business. DAVIS & TILTON, 140 Madison-st.

TO RENT—Desk room for one or two gentlemen in a fine, commodious, comfortable office, with splendid light. Centre of business, &c. At 129 Dearborn-st., Room No. 6.

TO RENT—Store No. 98 North Clark-st.—An inducement will be offered to any one renting the above, as the owner of the lease wishes to leave the city.

TO RENT—Cheap—Saloon, under Barnes House. R. J. BARNES.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Punching and shearing machinery, tire upsetters, Doty's clothes washers, universal clothes wringers, corn shellers, store and bag trucks and bag holders, for sale at wholesale or retail. Send for circular to DOTY MANUFACTURING CO., Founders and Machinists, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, 4 to 20-horse. Engines, upright, 20-horse. Engines, horizontal, 4-horse. Page's Patent Trip Hammer. H. M. AMES, 78 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Wood Machinery—Embracing a 25-horse power, stationary engine and tubular boiler, a Daniels' planer, tenoning and mortising machine, turning lathe, scroll and circular saw, boring machine, shafting, hangers, pulleys and belting. Above machinery is in good order and all of modern make. Inquire at the machinery depot of W. W. MCGREGOR, No. 29 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—H. B. Smith's celebrated patent wood-working machines, more than five hundred of which have been sold to be used in Chicago. Prices less than others. W. E. MANNING, 128 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, tree planers, engine lathes, upright drills, bolt cutters, stationary boilers, Warren's steam pumps, wood working machinery of all kinds, belting, files, and a general assortment of machinists' supplies, at reduced prices. Send for circular. C. E. RICE & CO., 126 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—We have the complete outfit of an Eastern shop for sale, consisting of tool lathes, planers, drills, bolt-cutters, borers, holders, &c. Parties wanting machinery will find this a splendid chance to purchase. Any other machinery on hand. Also, one 8-horse engine and boiler as good as new, at one-third the original value. For further particulars please address or call upon HAWKINS & JAMES, General Machinery Warehouse, 183 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—Second hand iron pulleys, hangers, cut-off and rip tables, machines made for boring of different sizes, &c. Call at 173 West Lake-st., or Room 1 Otis Block.

Furs.

STRYKER & BARNES

FURRIERS.

Mink, Sable, Ermine, Squirrel, Fitch, Seal, Astrakan, Persiana,

INTO ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHAPES and STYLES.

OUR

SEA COAST MAINE MINK

Are the finest and most elegant Furs made in this City.

Gents' Furs of Otter & Beaver, White Arctic Fox Robes, Elegant Black Bear Robes, Red Fox, Wolf and Lap Robes.

SPLENDID STOCK.

VERY LIGHT ROOM.

PRICES LOW.

Cor. Washington & Clark-sts.

LATEST!

Holiday Hats. Caps in all the New Styles.

STRYKER & BARNES,

Fashionable Hatters and Furriers, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

FURS!

A. HERZOG'S

MANUFACTURE.

RARE BARGAINS!

OFFERED FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SELLING OUT,

At and Below Cost,

A LARGE STOCK OF

HUDSON BAY & NOVA SCOTIA

MINK,

SABLE, ERMINE, FITCH,

AND

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL.

☞ Will and must be sold out during the next 10 days,

BY

A. HERZOG,

70 Lake-st.

Ladies' Furs.

PRICES REDUCED.

I will sell my entire manufacture of FINE MINK and other Furs, for the next two weeks, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Purchasers for the Holidays can buy FIRST-CLASS FURS cheaper than AT AUCTION. Call and be convinced.

J. BARSTOW,

MANUFACTURER,

104 *RANDOLPH-ST.*

BUFFALO ROBES

For sale by the bale or single robe. Prices extremely low.

F. B. WEARE & CO.,

General Commission Merchants, 12 Dearborn-st.

Great Gift Sale.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

GREAT GIFT SALE.

$12,000 Worth to be Given Away During the Holidays.

JAS. GEARY & CO., Pawnbrokers,

133 Dearborn-st.,

Offer for sale 8,000 pounds of Pure Confectionery handsomely put up in

ONE-POUND BOXES,

AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH,

And with each box present the purchaser with a gift valued at from

Ten Cents to Three Hundred Dollars.

☞ See our catalogue of gifts, consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, and an infinite variety of Fancy Goods suitable for Holiday Presents, which will be distributed as follows:

Eight thousand pounds Pure Confectionery, put up in one-pound boxes, at seventy-five cents each, with each box put up [illegible] with a gift. The goods are all new and in our store on exhibition. We prepay and ship all orders for the same on receipt of price without extra charge.

JAMES GEARY & CO.,

133 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

New Publications.

TWO CHICAGO BOOKS.

POEMS

BY

ALFRED W. ARRINGTON,

WITH A

Sketch of His Character and a Memoir,

BY HIS WIFE.

Embracing also a list of Reported Cases argued by him. One handsome volume, 130 pp., bound, $2.

CHICAGO AND HER CHURCHES;

A History of the Rise and Progress of our Churches, with Biographical Sketches of its Clergy. By George S. Phillips.

An elegant quarto volume, tinted paper, price $3; gilt, $4; morocco, $6.

☞ For sale by all Booksellers.

E. B. MYERS, Publisher,

87 Washington-st.

To Loan.

MONEY TO LEND

On long time, on Chicago city property, or would buy real estate mortgages on same, with sufficient margin. Address

P. O. BOX 790.

Dressed Meat.

NATIONAL MARKET,

Corner of Eighteenth and State-sts., is the place where you can find the largest as well as the best finest lot of meat in Chicago. We invite everybody to come and see it. Also, that Big Black Steer that went to Congress-st. by the way of Wabash.

Clothing.

CLOTHING!

TERRY & BARNES

Successors to A. A. PUTNAM,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

OVERCOATS, Business Suits, Dress Suits, & Underwear,

Marked Down to Prices to Suit the Times, and Close Out Winter Stock.

PUTNAM'S OLD STAND,

116 & 118 Randolph-st.

Goods marked in Plain Figures, and No Deviation from First Price.

TERRY & BARNES,

116 & 118 Randolph-st

Look Out

FOR

BARGAINS!

AT

BELDING & CO.'S

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Randolph & Dearborn-sts.

THIS LARGE STOCK

MUST BE SOLD.

REMEMBER, THE

CORNER STORE.

The Skating Season.

WABASH-AV. RINK

Unprecedented Success!

RINK CROWDED EVERY EVENING

With the Beauty and Fashion of the city.

SPLENDID ICE.

Music Every Evening.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE.

☞ Get a Ticket to the Wabash-av. Rink for a CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

MASQUERADE

Saturday Night, Dec. 26.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to appear in costume can obtain tickets at the Box Office at the Rink, admitting them free.

WEST SIDE RINK

AND OPEN PARK.

Great Preparations for the

HOLIDAYS!

EXCELLENT ICE AND MUSIC.

OPEN AFTERNOON & EVENING.

No better or more acceptable Christmas or New Year's Present can be selected for

CHILD,

WIFE,

HUSBAND, or

SWEETHEART,

Than one of our Season Tickets, for sale at the Rink and at Room No. 15 Court House.

OGDEN PARK

HAS BEEN RE-FLOODED, AND THE

LARGEST SHEET OF ICE

In the city is open to the public.

CHRISTMAS.

Music Afternoon and Evening.

SEASON TICKETS at 23 Chamber of Commerce, and at the Park.

National Skating Park,

Corner State and Twenty-third-sts.

Now open day and evening. Splendid ice and moonlight nights. Band of Music Christmas afternoon and evening. Tickets, $3; Ladies, $2; Children, $1.

SKATES.

Post's Patent I. X. L. Club Skates.

Can be used with or without straps.

PRICES—Brass Frame, $4.00; Plated Frame, $5.00. Runners warranted Cast Steel.

Smith's Patent N. Y. Club Skates.

Warranted, at LOWEST PRICES in the city.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,

84 LAKE-ST.

SKATES.

GO TO J. L. WAYNE & SON'S,

190 Lake-st., cor. Wells,

For Barney & Berry's only genuine New York Club and American Club

SKATES.

They will not any other skate in pleasure and last three times as long.

Taxes.

NOTICE.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The Warrants for the Collection of State, County and Town Taxes, for 1868, are now in the hands of the Collectors, and payable at the following places:

Collector's Office, South Chicago, Room 15, Court House. August Newhane, Collector.

Collector's Office, West Chicago, Room 5, Yates' Block, corner Canal and Randolph-sts. Jacob Gross, Collector.

Collector's Office, North Chicago, No. 84 North Wells-st. Emil Glose, Collector.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

TO PAY ADVANCES

I will sell ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches at astonishingly low prices. Of every variety and all kinds of old watches taken in exchange or bought for cash. J. C. BARTLETT, 84 East Madison. P. S. A large lot of genuine [illegible] watches for sale at the lowest prices.

Flour.

JUST RECEIVED.

Another lot of 1,000 bbls of that superior Buckwheat Flour. Also 50 bbls Cranberries, 50 bbls Pea Beans, 20 bbls Rye Corn, 2,000 lbs Spring and Winter Flours, 1,000 bu Peachblow Potatoes. All for sale at 58 Kinzie-st. F. D. SKINNER & CO.

Useful Holiday Presents.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS

FOR THE NEXT 20 DAYS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

WILL OFFER DECIDED BARGAINS IN

Rich Velvet Cloaks,

Real White Astrakan Cloaks,

Real Black Astrakan Cloaks,

And a Large Variety of BLACK and COLORED CLOTH CLOAKS, in all the New Styles.

SHAWLS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to this Department.

REAL CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS,

PAISLEY SQUARE SHAWLS,

PLUSH & CHENILLE SHAWLS,

And a complete assortment of LONG and SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS. Also, full variety of WOOL ROBES and CARRIAGE RUGS.

SILKS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN, PLAIN DRESS SILKS & FANCY DRESS SILKS.

At Lower Prices than such Goods have been offered in Chicago for years.

EMBROIDERIES & LACES

In entirely New Designs, and specially adapted for Holiday Gifts.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Linen Sets of Cloths and Napkins, in New and Beautiful Designs.

DRESS GOODS.

Wool Epinglines, Russ Velours, Cretan Cloths, Imperial Serges Cecilian Cloths, Cachemere de Soie, and a complete stock of Mourning Goods.

Also, a large variety of FANCY GOODS, viz: Portmonnaies, Fans, Jewel Cases, Ladies' Satchels, Hdkf Boxes, Glove Boxes, Perfumery Cases, &c., &c., at Popular Prices.

Importing our Foreign Goods direct, and purchasing in large quantities ENTIRELY FOR CASH, we obtain important advantages, of which our patrons receive the benefit.

We guarantee to make Lower Prices than any House in Chicago, and as LOW as any in New York.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Washington-sts.

Auction Sales.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

The Most Spacious Salesrooms in the West.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SOLID COIN

Silver Ware,

FRENCH CLOCKS,

Exquisite French Fancy Goods,

Elegant and Costly Watches,

DIAMOND JEWELRY, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 23 and 24,

Sale commencing at 10 o'clock each day

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

POSITIVE CLOSING

CHRISTMAS SALE,

BY AUCTION

OF

MESSRS. WEST & CO.'S,

At our Rooms, 138 and 140 State-st., this morning at 10 o'clock, afternoon at 2½ and evening at 7½ o'clock.

Rich Fancy Goods, French Clocks, Alabaster and Parian Statuary and Vases, Opera Glasses, Bronze Statuary and Groups, Extra Fine Silver-Plated Ware, Fine Table Cutlery, Elegant Bohemian Glassware, Rich French Leather Goods, Writing Desks, Dressing-Cases, Work Boxes, etc., etc.

Being the most elegant and choicest stock ever sold at auction in this city. The Goods were all imported by Messrs. West & Co., especially for the Holiday Sales, and every article will be sold without any reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REAL DIAMONDS,

CLUSTER AND SOLITAIRE,

GENUINE SILVER WARE,

Pure Garnet and Gold Jewelry, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

THIS MORNING, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

Sale peremptory. Everything will be closed.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

New and Second-hand Furniture,

Crockery, Glass, Plated Ware, &c.

Also,

A Fine Modern Style Carriage

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,

AT AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, December 26, at 9½ o'clock, at our sales rooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Third Annual Christmas Sale,

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, December 22, 23 and 24, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day, and on THURSDAY the 24th, at 7½ p. m., at

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S,

42 Randolph-st.

The sales will comprise, amongst a host of other useful and ornamental Christmas presents, the following goods, viz: From the well known house of Heming, Pere & Fern, of Paris, Pearl and Morocco Opera Glasses, Ladies' Work Boxes, inlaid with pearl; Ladies' and Gents' Writing Desks, elaborately inlaid; Gents' Silver Mounted Dressing Cases; Work Boxes; Glove Boxes; Cigar Boxes; Cigar Stands; Watch Stands; Card Receivers; Bouquet Holders. Also a choice and costly assortment of

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, for the Ladies, a large and elegant assortment of heavy

Corded and Plain Black and Fancy Silks,

GLOVES,

Paisley and Broché Shawls, Robes, Afghans, &c.

Also a very select assortment of SILVER-PLATED WARE, including Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Salvers, Butters, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Saturday, 26th Dec., at 10 a. m.,

At Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 42 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Household goods of every description; also some very fine second-hand furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving the city; also one very fine second-hand piano, cutlery, crockeryware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE.

Our regular Furniture Sale will be held on THURSDAY this week, instead of Friday, at 9½ a. m.

We shall sell without reserve a splendid stock of

Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room Sets,

Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Gents' and Ladies' Desks, What-Nots, Hat Trees, Bureaus, Brackets, &c., &c. Also, second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c. Also a fine selection of Oil Paintings and Chromos, by the best artists.

The furniture we shall sell is of the best manufacture, and warranted to be as well made as any sold by regular dealers.

COLBY & PEABODY, 165 South Clark-st.

BY COLBY & PEABODY.

THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 9½ a. m.,

A General Stock of Groceries

Of a party closing business.

Also, 25 boxes GLASSWARE, and a splendid stock of SILVERWARE, consisting of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Castors, Cake Baskets, Goblets, Spoons, Forks, Dessert and Tea Spoons, manufactured by the Wilcox Silver Plate Co.

Also, 2,000 CIGARS.

All the above goods must be sold, and without reserve.

COLBY & PEABODY, 165 South Clark-st.

CALEB WALL & SON,

AUCTIONEERS, Milwaukee.

(Established 1837.)

CHICAGO OFFICE,

Nos. 84 & 86 MICHIGAN-AV.

Holiday Goods.

CHRISTMAS

AND

Holiday Goods.

Statuettes, Vases, Bureau Sets, Bohemian Wares, Lava Goods, White, Gold Band and Richly Decorated French China Dinner, Tea & Breakfast Sets, Silver-plated Ware, and Cut Glass Ware.

Our Goods are of the Best Quality.

PRICES LOW.

SMITH & REEDER,

151 LAKE-ST.

Toy Candles

FOR CHRISTMAS TREES,

And everything desirable for the Holidays in the way of Luxuries and Necessities, at

STANTON & CO.'S

EXTENSIVE

FAMILY GROCERY STORES,

135 Lake-st. & 49 State-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Neck Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Kids, Lined Gloves and Mitts, Silk Hdkfs, Fancy Bordered and Hem-stitched Linen Hdkfs, Silk Suspenders, Silk and Wool Cuffs, Zephyr Wool Scarfs, Fancy Hosiery, and other Goods suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FOR SALE CHEAP

AT

HALL & SPENCER'S,

91 Randolph-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. PARSONS,

Dispensing Chemist and Perfumer,

41 CLARK-ST.

MAISON DOREE.

MRS. JOHNSON will sell her entire stock of Fine French and American Candies at FIFTY CENTS per pound during the Holidays.

CHRISTMAS CAKES

On hand and to order. Boned Turkey, Salads, &c., &c. Also,

DINNER AND EVENING PARTIES

Furnished entire or in part, at very reasonable rates, by MRS. JOHNSON.

MAISON DOREE.

CORNER OF WABASH-AV. AND MONROE-ST.

WINES! WINES!! WINES!!!

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Pure California Grape Wine, $1 per bottle. Pure California Grape Brandy, $2 per bottle. Sample Room, 25 and 27 LaSalle-st.

JUST RECEIVED

For the holidays, a fine stock of silverware, jewelry, &c., which I shall offer at a bargain for the next thirty days. E. H. WILLIAMS, Jeweler, No. 61 Madison-st., second door west of State-st.

Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY CO.,

DECEMBER 22, 1868.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company will be held on

Tuesday, January 5, 1869,

At the office of the Company, southeast corner of State and Randolph-sts., at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

M. D. HENNESSY, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the

DesMoines Valley Mining Company

Will be held at the Office of the President, No. 83 Dearborn-st., Chicago, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock noon, for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

F. HATHAWAY, Sec'y.

Wanted.

$8,000 Wanted,

FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS.

The above named sum is wanted, doubly secured, on West Side property. Apply to

HENRY K. ELKINS,

120 Washington-st., from 10 to 11 a. m., and 3 to 4 p. m.

$500—WANTED.

A business man, of sterling character and integrity, to manage an Agency in Chicago, in connection with a lucrative business now in ready established in Wall-st., N. Y. Big little capital required. None need answer but those who can give undoubted references as to character and business qualifications. Address E. HUBBARD, care of Hanover Ins. Co., 25 Wall-st., N. Y.

General Notices.

COAL TAR!

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS CO.,

December 21, 1868.

The Coal Tar of the Gas Works for the coming year is open for bids from any parties desiring the same. The amount made is from 1,800 to 2,200 barrels. For particulars apply at the office of this Company. The bids will be closed on the 1st day of January, 1869.

GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

WE HAVE THE LADDER

Which any man with a small capital can ascend and climb to fortune. A splendid opening for enterprising wanting winter employment, not finding such paid big. Come and see it. WM. F. CAMP & CO., General Business Brokers, 79 Dearborn-st.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS:

TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.

Daily Edition, per year ... $12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year ... 6.00
Weekly Edition, per year ... 2.00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cts per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cts. per week.

Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk. Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTS UNDER A HIGH TARIFF.

In the short article headed "How the "People are Fleeced," we made several points against a high tariff as a measure of "protection," showing that it was just the reverse, and that, instead of protecting American industry, it injured and crippled the material interests of the country by diminishing the power to export our surplus products, while it did not retard importations, thus throwing the balance of trade against us and draining the country of its gold and bonds.

The *Journal* undertakes to reply to the first point, and ignores all the others. It says:

"If THE TRIBUNE could only insist after the word greater, relatively, its position would be unanswerable. But lacking this, [illegible] falls. THE TRIBUNE seems to forget the country's growth during the present decade. While it is true that the demand for imports is greater than it was before the war, it is equally true and far more to the point that the relative demand for competing goods is less."

The "relative demand for competing "goods" is *not less*, and we are surprised that the *Journal*, with the Treasury reports before it, should venture to make the assertion it does.

Here are the facts and figures: The Treasury report, just out, gives the total imports for the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1868, at $373,409,448 gold value. But this immense importation only measures a part of the whole. Under the present high tariff it is notorious that enormous frauds are committed. An excessive excise or duty always leads to evasions and corruption of revenue officers, collusions, undervaluations, adulterations and smuggling. The extent of smuggling alone is far beyond the popular conception. Secretary McCulloch declared, in his report to Congress last session, that in the New York Custom House the Treasury was defrauded out of *twenty-five millions* at that single port, by false invoices, undervaluations and collusions between revenue appraisers and importers. This single item of fraud represents fifty millions of goods that do not appear in the estimates of imports. It would be a very moderate calculation to estimate that fifty millions worth of foreign goods come into the country without paying duty or being reported to the government, at all the other ports, by smuggling, by false invoices, and by returning tourists who bring with them tens of thousands of trunksfull of costly articles, which they manage to dead-head through the Custom Houses on the plea of "social position."

The importations for 1868, then, were as follows:

Regularly entered and reported ...	$373,409,448
Fraudulently escaped duty in New York Custom Houses ...	50,000,000
Goods fashionably and vulgarly smuggled, and cheating at all other ports ...	50,000,000
Total imports for 1868 ...	$473,409,448

Previous to the war the tariff ranged from five to twenty per cent, with a large free list. The average duties were only twelve to fourteen per cent; hence the motive and inducement for the commission of frauds upon the revenue were small, and, therefore, the frauds were small.

The following are the imports and exports of the United States for three years preceding the war, under a very low tariff:

	Exports.	Imports.
1858 ...	$324,644,421	$282,613,150
1859 ...	356,789,462	338,768,130
1860 ...	400,122,296	362,166,254
Average ...	$360,518,726	$327,8[illegible]
Balance of trade in our favor per annum ...		$32,[illegible]

There has been no balance of trade in our favor since then. Under Morrill's high "protective (?) tariff" the balance has constantly been against us, and in proportion as the tariff is made higher by successive additions, the balance of trade becomes greater and greater, until it now amounts to seventy or eighty millions a year against us.

It will be seen by inspecting the figures that imports have more than kept pace with the increase of population. The number of inhabitants in 1858-9-60 was just about 30,000,000, and the imports averaged eleven dollars *per capita*. The population in 1867-8 was about 36,000,000, and the imports, allowing nothing for frauds, amounted nearly to eleven dollars *per capita*; but, computing for frauds, they exceeded fourteen dollars, against eleven in 1858-9-60. Hence, our monstrous high tariff has *not* protected home interests against the competition of foreign fabrics. But the worst feature of high duties is that they diminish exports, by rendering the cost of production so high that few articles can be sold in foreign markets. Our high tariff has nearly destroyed American ship-building, sadly crippled our former profitable carrying trade, and put an end to the exports of American manufactures. It has struck a heavy blow at our national prosperity; and we utterly deny that it is a protective tariff in any proper sense of the word. Instead of fostering American industry, it has deeply injured it; and any further increase of it will throw the balance of trade still more heavily against us, and drain the country of its last gold dollar and gold-bearing bond. From such a "protective system," good Lord deliver us.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

We publish in another column a highly interesting and valuable article in relation to the Grand Trunk Railway. Our correspondent thoroughly understands the subject on which he writes. This great line has never proved profitable, for the reason that it failed to reach the heart of the Western trade at Chicago, except by the Michigan Central Road, which generally has all the business it can do directly eastward via the Great Western and the New York Central Railways. An effort is now making to extend the line—the gauge is five and one-half feet—from Ridgeway, near Port Sarnia, to Chicago, a distance of two hundred and eighty miles. The completion of this extension will at once give the Grand Trunk a business, of the extent of which its friends have no adequate conception. We are much mistaken if it does not render the eleven hundred miles between Sarnia and Portland really productive.

Our readers will be glad also to know that the extension of the Grand Trunk from its present eastern terminus on the St. Lawrence, Riviere du Loup, by the Intercolonial Railway to Halifax, is assured by the Imperial and Canadian Governments guaranteeing their bonds to the amount of twenty millions of dollars. The fact that Mr. Brydges, the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk, is one of the Government Commissioners gives assurance that the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. He fully understands the relations of this great line to European travel across the continent as soon as the Pacific Railway is completed. The voyage between Halifax and Liverpool will be made in six days, as an outside figure, and the line is so direct between Chicago and Halifax that the Grand Trunk Road will virtually have a monopoly of the through European and Asiatic travel. The distance from Chicago to Halifax is sixteen hundred and eighty-two miles. Taking the average railway speed across the continent at only twenty-five miles per hour, and by this route the time between Liverpool and Japan and China may be computed at the following figures:

Liverpool to Halifax ...	6 days.
Halifax to Chicago ...	3 days.
Chicago to San Francisco ...	4 days.
San Francisco to Yokohama ...	20 days.
[illegible] ...	33 days.
Add to Shanghai ...	2 days.
[illegible] ...	35 days.

This is ample time, for we were told by a manager of the Pacific Steamship Company that the run between San Francisco and Yokohama can be made in eighteen days, and it will be as soon as the Pacific Railway is completed and time becomes an important element in the success of the line.

The opening of this great thoroughfare half way across the continent will form a most important era in the history and the business interests of Chicago and the entire Northwest. No one from Chicago or the country tributary to it will go by New York to Europe unless business calls him that way. The opening of the Niagara Falls Canal, or that by the Georgian Bay and Toronto, will send our products and bring our heavy return freights by that route; and the sharp competition of the Grand Trunk for lighter articles, and the importation of Asiatic goods direct from the West by the Pacific Railway, will more than realize for the prosperity of Chicago the day dreams of our most sanguine citizens.

REVERDY JOHNSON PROMISES THE BRITISH HELP IN WAR.

At the banquet given to Reverdy Johnson by the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham, of course he made a speech, and talked twaddle as usual. He undertook to justify his obsequious and disgraceful courtship of Laird, who built vessels to destroy American commerce; of Roebuck, the loud-mouthed champion of rebellion, who made a pilgrimage to Paris to coax the French Emperor to make war on the North, and of Lord Wharncliffe, President of the Anti-Union Society of Tories and aristocrats. Here is his justification:

"I have received civilities from all I have taken by the hand, every hand that was offered to me, without regarding the opinions that any men might have held during our late unhappy contest. To have done otherwise, in my judgment, would have been equally foolish and unchristian; and I thank God that while I perhaps may [illegible] that I am not capable of [illegible] on the part of the first, nature has not so cursed me as to cause me to fail in the latter. [Cheers.] If there are any, either in England or the United States, who are so cursed in that they should think proper to render judgment against my conduct, I appeal from that judgment, and shall, in the language of the lawyers, assign their total disqualification by nature to entertain and decide the question. [Cheers.] Mr. President, you have spoken of what may be the future state of my country. How formidable its power—how extensive its happiness! I have no doubt it will be so, for I do not think that you have at all exaggerated; but in that power, to that happiness, is to be found the guarantee for the rights and freedom of mankind throughout the civilized world. *And, above all, if you should need it, as I know you never will—unless plague, pestilence and famine should have destroyed two-thirds of your people—if you should ever need it, you will feel the value of that guarantee.* [Cheers.]"

This means, if it has any meaning, that in case England shall get into difficulty with some of her European neighbors the United States will rush to her rescue with all the fervor and alacrity with which this pro-slavery flunkey wished to embrace Laird, Roebuck, Wharncliffe *et al.*, and to assure them of his friendship, love and devotion.

Suppose a case that is not unlikely some time to happen: that the Fenians revolt, and the French assist them, will the United States declare war against France and send over a fleet and army to put down the Irish and drive out the French? Mr. Johnson may "thank his God" that every American who would refuse to fight for England is "so cursed" that in the "language of the lawyers" he would "assign total disqualification by nature to entertain and decide the question;" but neither his "thanks," nor his assignment of the disqualification authorizes him to pledge the United States as an ally to help England fight her battles, notwithstanding the valuable aid she rendered Mr. Johnson's Southern brethren to fight their battles. We presume it must be his sense of gratitude for this sacrifice the British made for "Americans" that causes the old *quasi* rebel to "gush" on Laird, Roebuck and Wharncliffe, and "slop over" so prodigiously whenever any of the blockade runners invite him to dine and wine with them.

SAWDUST BRICKS.

There is erected in or near Washington City an educational institution known as the "Howard University," intended for the collegiate instruction of persons of the colored race. This college was built by donations, and by a sort of self-imposed tax among the colored people, such as is so freely paid by them for the common schools in the Southern States. Lately there has been erected an additional building, intended for the medical branch of the university. This additional building fell down on Monday, killing several of the workmen. Our Washington despatches show that the cause of the disaster was the use of composition brick, which, powdering under the weight to which they were subjected in the wall, caused the whole structure to fall. Such things have happened elsewhere. But this case has peculiar circumstances. The building was erected under the superintendence of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and it is stated in our despatches that these officers were the owners or interested pecuniarily in the patent of these bricks, composed of sawdust or other composition. If the facts be true, as stated, these officers should be dismissed the service. There should be no more delay than is necessary to ascertain the actual facts, and any officers who have been in any way interested pecuniarily in any expenditure of the money of the Freedmen's Bureau, should be dismissed instanter. The affairs of that bureau will be happily discontinued after New Year's Day, except with regard to the educational branch, and the sooner the government transfers the whole business to civil agents of the bureau itself, the better it will be for all interests. In the meantime, if there have been any government officers engaged in selling sawdust bricks to the bureau, let them be brought to speedy justice.

PURE AIR.

Impure air causes as much sickness, and as many deaths, as all other causes combined. This is the conclusion to which the most diligent and accurate investigation has brought medical experts. There is hardly to be found the person who is not running more risk of illness and death from breathing bad air than from all other causes of disease put together. And the worst feature in this state of things is the extent to which it is wholly needless. Nature has provided an abundant supply of pure air. Experiments show that the external atmosphere is of almost uniform purity all over the globe. Even the air which flows over smoky cities, like Manchester, in England, or Pittsburgh, in this country, is found upon analysis to be but slightly contaminated. It is only a small portion close to the sources of pollution which is rendered foul. The great ocean which sweeps through the murky streets is nearly pure. It is not nature's fault if we are poisoned by the air we breathe. There are exceptions, of course, such as the desert, which is too dry for health, and the morass, where decaying vegetation is a constant source of impurity. But even the exceptions are far less deleterious than the conditions which we customarily create by excluding ourselves from fresh air.

A competent authority on the subject of ventilation makes the following statements: "I, therefore, believe that a family living in the filthiest street in our city, if they were careful to have a constant current of air from that street, filthy as it was, passing through the house at all times, night and day, would be more healthy, other things being equal, than a family spending their winters in the finest house, if kept air-tight, in the healthiest location in the city, and their summer in the country, especially if they were always careful to exclude the *night air* from their bed-rooms." We quote from a little volume of lectures delivered by Lewis W. Leeds, in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Mr. Leeds was the special agent of the Quartermaster General for the ventilation of hospitals during the war, and his lectures show a practical acquaintance with his theme which entitles him to entire confidence. His explanation and illustration of his views, moreover, are exceedingly happy. Every householder, and indeed every occupant of an office or room, ought to read Mr. Leeds' book, and find out how he is needlessly shortening his own life, and perhaps extinguishing it.

"Man's own breath is his greatest enemy" is the motto which Mr. Leeds puts on the title-page of his volume. The lungs take from the air which we inhale that portion of its constituents which is suited to minister life to our bodies. Consequently the exhaled breath is foul and poisonous to be retaken into the lungs. Yet, as a rule, we breathe over our own breath, or that of some one else—air which can give us but a diminished supply of the elements necessary to our life. At night especially we thus use and reuse the air which has become impure, feeding our lungs with noxious carbonic acid gas, instead of with pure oxygen. There is, of course, a degree of difficulty in admitting the outside air with a large proportion of those who are suffering most for the lack of it, from the danger of chilling the body after it has been rendered sensitive to exposure; but the difficulty must be overcome, and it may be. Half of it will disappear as soon as people who are afraid of air can be made to understand that they are dying for lack of it. The admirable experiments of Mr. Leeds with lighted candles exposed to such air as is breathed in closed rooms, partially extinguishing combustion, will convince any intelligent person, who can understand the combustion of oxygen in the lungs, that close air surely tends to extinguish his life. There are very few people who would not contrive to admit the night air to their chambers if they could once appreciate the facts recorded by Mr. Leeds.

For methods of proper ventilation, Mr. Leeds' book may be consulted with great advantage. The general rule, which the usual methods violate, is that the bad air should have a chance to escape from the bottom of the room, to which it sinks from its weight. An open fire-place with a wood fire is one of the best means of providing escape for bad air. A point of capital importance is to see that the heated air introduced into the room is not impure. Every furnace should have a large cold-air box to supply pure air to be heated. It should also have a capacious vessel for evaporating water, an ample supply of moisture being essential to make the heated air fit to be breathed. If a stove is used there should be, says Mr. Leeds, a pipe communicating with the external air, and opening over the top of the stove. For the details of the matter we refer our readers to Mr. Leeds' volume, which few can read without being instructed, on a subject upon which the most lamentable ignorance exists, and yet is hardly second in importance to anything which concerns the daily life of all classes.

THE ENGLISH WORKING CLASSES.

The vast difference between the social and political systems of England and of the United States are forcibly presented in a speech by Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London *Times*, to his constituents of Berkshire, pending the recent British elections. In that speech, after referring to other questions he thus spoke of the condition of the laboring classes in England:

"Much had during the last thirty or forty years been effected in the way of procuring more work for the poorer classes, and that by loosening the shackles of commerce and removing those restrictions on industry which for so long a time has impeded the free circulation of capital and labor. [Hear, hear.] Something also had been done for the poor by the alterations which had been introduced into the Law of Settlement, one of those wretched relics of a semi-barbarous age which he was happy to say he had some little share in breaking up. But the other side of the question—the necessity of producing an outlet for British labor—must not be overlooked. The duty of solving that problem would, he thought, be best discharged by, in the first place, enlightening the working classes with respect to those great markets for labor which existed all over the world; and, in the second place, by providing the means of taking them to those places. Our own colonies were most important fields for labor, but any one who had had the advantage of travelling in the United States must, he thought, have gone there to very little purpose if he failed to be alive to the vastly greater resources of the American continent. There were in that country millions of acres capable of growing thirty crops of corn in succession without the aid of manure, and of maintaining many millions of people. To that continent, which lay within a few days' sail of our shores, statesmen would, in his opinion, do well to turn their attention, and he looked forward to the time when it would contain a population of 80,000,000 or 90,000,000 people, speaking chiefly our own language, and professing chiefly our own religion, and affording an illimitable field for the surplus labor of this country. [Cheers.] There was a time within the memory of many of those whom he had the honor of addressing when our statesmen quaked in their shoes from the fear of being eaten up by the increasing population—a feeling which dictated all the cruelties of the new Poor Law which had been propagated by Mr. Malthus and had been acted up to by Lord Brougham, who said that if that law were not established he would become a Westmoreland pauper. [A laugh.] Nowadays, however, people did not [illegible] upon them to multiply and replenish the earth, and he for one looked on this island as the great nursery of the Anglo-Saxon race, and to the United States as an outlet, by means of which its poverty and destitution would, to a great extent be provided for."

Mr. Walter, two years ago, made an extensive tour in the United States, spending several days in Chicago, and was therefore able to speak practically of the comparative conditions of the two countries. England, according to Mr. Walter, has reached that point when an increase of population means a shorter allowance of food to each person. England does not produce enough to feed her own people, and this enlightened journalist and statesman is compelled to tell his countrymen that they must become paupers or emigrate. If they prefer to emigrate, he advises them to select the United States. Mr. Walter belongs to the Liberal party, which is supposed to have a deep interest in the welfare of the working and poorer class of England, and we think it must have required no little courage for him to tell the working classes that the only remedy for their distress was to leave their native land and become citizens of another country. There is not in the speech any suggestion that the vast revenues of the privileged classes, taken from the labor of the producers, might be reduced, or that the land system of England, under which the area under cultivation is annually becoming less, might be changed. He offers no alternative for pauperism but emigration.

Mr. Walter, however, does not overestimate the United States as an asylum for industry. The extent of the country and its capacity of production are not fully appreciated even here. The increase of population, though extraordinary, may go on for centuries, and yet the United States will not reach that overcrowded condition that a portion of the people must migrate annually to avoid starvation. The stream of British emigration forms but a small portion of the great tide which has borne so many people to our shores; that it will continue we have no doubt, and the Englishman coming among us will become lost in the great multitude gathered from all parts of the world, which springing from varied origins unite in producing the one homogeneous family—the American people.

There is room in the United States, and food, and land, and labor, and schools, and, above all, freedom for the overcrowded population of England and of all the other countries of Europe. Skilled labor can find in this country a remuneration not obtainable elsewhere. If England can afford to drive out her laboring classes, the latter certainly can do no better thing than to take Mr. Walter's advice, and find a hearty welcome, peaceful homes and plenty of employment in the United States.

OFFICIAL DECENCY.

The signs of the times indicate, beyond all controversy, that with the termination of Andrew Johnson's term the country will be relieved of a mass of dishonesty, corruption, indecency, vulgarity and incompetency. This will be a direct result of the election last month. That result will be most gratifying and beneficial to the American people. But the riddance of our government of this disgraceful tribe should be as extensive as it is possible. The victory is only half won if the change be not carried out in every possible instance. Why turn out a Democratic thief and leave his Republican associate in office? Why exult in the enforced retirement, by popular will, of Democratic drunkards from both Houses of Congress, and then re-elect Republicans of the same character? Can the Republican party in any State afford the inconsistency of abusing the State of Delaware for disgracing the Senate with Saulsbury, and then re-elect or elect a Senator of whom, perhaps, Saulsbury may occasionally be ashamed? Is not the time a fitting one for the removal from Congress of all those drinkers, whose personal unfitness was forgotten under the circumstances of civil war, but for whose continuance there can be no sufficient apology.

NEW PAPER.—Messrs. Seibird & Waters, until a few months since publishers of the Bloomington *Pantagraph*, have commenced the publication of the *Weekly Leader*, at the same city. It is a ten-column sheet, well filled with choice matter and handsomely printed.

BOOK NOTICES.

HOMES OF AMERICAN STATESMEN. Hartford: O. D. Case & Co.

As this volume was published in 1854, it cannot have the interest of novelty, yet the publishers are justified, by the popular value of the work, in renewedly calling public attention to it. The twenty brief biographies which it contains, commencing with Washington and closing with Webster, have lost none of their interest since the date of their first publication. The volume is handsomely printed and bound, and is adorned with forty-six wood engravings.

SCOTIA'S BARDS: The Choice Productions of the Scottish Poets, with brief Biographical Sketches. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1869. Chicago: W. G. Holmes.

This is in every respect one of the most elegant books of the season. The work is not new, but the present edition is new, and is highly creditable to the taste of the publishers. Thirty-four Scottish poets, from Thomson to Alexander Smith, are in the volume, besides a collection of nursery rhymes, and a considerable number of miscellaneous pieces. A cheap edition of this work would, we presume, be acceptable to the public.

THROUGH THE DARK TO THE DAY. A story of Discipline. By Mrs. JENNIE F. WILLING. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden. 1868.

The aim of the story which Mrs. Willing here offers to the public is highly creditable to her heart, and the execution of her purpose shows good taste, and more than usual literary skill. It is decidedly one of the better class of books, suitable for the Sunday school library. If we add that Methodism furnishes the religious coloring of the volume, we shall have sufficiently indicated the place which Mrs. Willing's production is likely to fill. The simple, wholesome and hearty piety of the disciples of Wesley is made interesting without being obtruded. The publishers have done their part with good taste, and made a volume which is handsome enough for a gift book.

GLEANINGS AMONG THE SHEAVES. By Rev. C. H. SPURGEON. Second Edition. New York: Sheldon & Co. 1869. Chicago: W. G. Holmes.

A very neat pocket volume of choice passages from the writings of Mr. Spurgeon.

REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, held at Cincinnati, February, 1868. Published by order of the Society. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

A very handsome, and, we need not say, a very interesting publication. It has a special value, of course, for members of the Society of the Cumberland, but will be welcome to many others for its incidental memorials of the war, and for the speeches and letters which it contains.

GARDENING FOR THE SOUTH; or, How to Grow Vegetables and Fruits. By the late WILLIAM N. WHITE, of Athens, Ga., with additions by Mr. J. Van Buren and Dr. Jas. Camak. Revised, and newly stereotyped. Illustrated. New York: Orange Judd & Co. Chicago: Western News Company.

A new and revised edition of a work which was highly esteemed in its day, and is much improved in its present form. The work is particularly adapted, as its title indicates, to the soil and climate of the South.

THE FARLEYES OF FARLEYE; or, Faithful and True. A Tale in Three Books. By Rev. THOMAS J. POTTER. Boston: Patrick Donahoe.

This little volume is a very creditable specimen of English Catholic light literature. The story is well told, and "faith and morals" are not permitted to suffer by the way.

THE HUNTER AND TRAPPER. By HALSEY THRASHER, an Experienced Hunter. Illustrated. New York: Orange Judd & Co. Chicago: Western News Co.

This is a capital little manual of hunting and trapping, fishing, dressing skins and finding honey bees. How to catch the beaver, fox, otter, mink and gopher, is told by one who knows, and who has a taking way of explaining himself.

PLANCHETTE'S DIARY. Edited by KATE FIELD. New York: J. S. Redfield. 1868.

A very readable and suggestive account of the intelligent three-legged board, of which it is said 200,000 copies have been sold.

THE MORRISONS. A Story of Domestic Life. By Mrs. MARGARET HOSMER. T. B. Peterson; Philadelphia. 1868.

An ordinary sensational novel.

Boasting Hector, Foolish Zoe, and Mischievous John, published by Roberts Brothers, Boston, and for sale by S. C. Griggs & Co., are three very tasteful and prettily illustrated books for youngest children. As texts for stories in the nursery, mammas will find these little volumes very nice.

The Child's Auction, The Great Secret and *The Sick Doll*, are from John L. Shorey, the publisher of *The Nursery*, a very attractive magazine "for youngest readers." These are handsome volumes of nearly two hundred pages each and attractively illustrated, and presenting a great variety of reading for children just commencing to read. They will be found very useful as gift books.

The Gordian Knot, by Shirley Brooks, published by the Harpers, is now reissued from a serial publication of nine years since. The author has carefully revised it.

The Harper's publish a very good cheap edition of *The Rightful Heir*, a new drama by Lord Lytton.

Appleton's Illustrated Almanac for 1869, besides a fine picture for every month, contains twelve illustrations of game birds and their haunts, with explanatory letter press. The statistics and brief papers with which the pages of this publication are filled will make it useful and entertaining.

Quentin Durward and *Peveril of the Peak* are two of Appleton's cheap edition of Scott's novels. *Naval Officer* and *Jacob Faithful* are volumes of the unbound fifty cent "globe edition" of Marryatt's works in course of publication by the Appleton's. For sale at Griggs'.

Vol. III. of the bound, cheap edition of Dickens' works, issued by the same publishers, contains *Dombey and Son, Old Curiosity Shop* and *Hard Times*. This is a handsome and convenient as well as a very cheap edition. Griggs has it.

Brudder Bones' Book of Stump Speeches, and Wilson's *Book of Recitations and Dialogues*, from Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, are cheap and useful manuals for youths ambitious of seriousness of comic declamation.

Miscellaneous.

Ohio River is "black with ducks."

Kansas City contains 2[illegible] people.

Scarlet fever is raging severely in Hartford, Ct.

Michigan University has 1,[illegible] students.

Of the human race about 1,[illegible] are Masons.

Lager beer is 25 cents a glass in Salt Lake City.

Small-pox is increasing in Owensboro, Ky.

Dixon (Ill.) flouring mills did a business of $100,000 in three months.

A resident of Marathon County, Wis., has killed fifteen bears in that county, this season.

Montreal fire engines are mounted on runners for the winter.

Mules bring $150 to $300 per head in Oxford, Miss.

An apple tree in Patrick County, Va., has borne 60 bushels of apples for seven consecutive years.

Recently, a Providence merchant gave each of the 115 city policemen a supply of winter socks.

In Toledo, during the present year, 1,500 buildings were erected at a cost of $3,250,000.

There are but 300 subscribers to the New Orleans City Library.

Ladies and children are admitted free to the theatrical matinees in Bryan, Texas.

Elizabethtown wants to be the capital of Kentucky.

A $100,000 Roman Catholic Church is going up in Hudson City.

Vesuvius emitted 50,000,000 cubic feet of lava during her last sputter.

A citizen of Marshalltown, Iowa, wears No. 16 boots.

Eight members of a church in Gosport, Ind., possessed of more conscience than common sense, have voted against organ music.

In New York over three tons of hair, costing $3,000,000, are annually twisted into wigs, chignons, etc.

Mr. Ira Petergs, a gallant widower of 60, was married to a staid maiden of 18 in Brooklyn, New Haven Co., Ct., a few days since.

The Italian Finance Minister thinks he can raise $90,000,000 by the church property and abolish compulsory paper currency.

The other day the police of Henderson, Ky., detected a city official screwing down the lid of a coffin containing a live drunken companion.

In Gainesville, Texas, recently, Thos. Mosby took Wm. Close's life because the latter objected to Mosby's intimacy with his wife.

A Mrs. Ford, in attempting to step from a St. Louis ferry boat on Monday evening, missed her footing, fell into the river, and was drowned.

The Postmaster in Derby, Ct., is non-plussed to whom to deliver a letter addressed "To the handsomest widow in Derby."

Last year Charleston, S. C., paid $12,000 for police, $46,000 for orphans, and $40,000 for paupers.

The law is likely to pass the Ontario Legislature granting 200 acres of land to each actual settler.

A New York surgeon wishes to introduce the Parisian practice of removing the little toe of children and adults as a preventative of corns. An unfailing cure, doubtless.

A man being asked, as he lay sunning himself in the grass, what was the height of his ambition, replied: "To marry a rich widow with a cough."

About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, a couple of burglars who had entered a house in New Orleans, were twice fired at by Mrs. Miller, the sole inmate of the premises. After returning the fire, without effect, the cowards retreated.

A wealthy resident of Uxbridge, Mass., and wife of a fellow-citizen, recently procured divorces in Indiana, married in Providence, and then left for California. The fellow's conscience smote him so that he settled half of his property upon his deserted wife.

On Saturday night, Mr. DeClare, a stranger in Detroit, was garroted in that city, and a lady resident observing the name in the daily papers, recognized it as that of her brother, whom she had not seen or heard of for 25 years. A happy reunion was the result.

About three weeks ago a German was attacked by a black panther, in the woods, near Black Creek, Wis. The man, having no weapon, took to a tree, but the animal followed him and lacerated his legs in a fearful manner before abandoning the attack.

At the Collegiate School of English, in Belgium, during a quarrel between two of the pupils, V——, aged sixteen, and F——, thirteen, the former struck the other a blow in the face. The latter, in the heat of passion, took his penknife from his pocket, opened it, and stabbed his adversary in the region of the heart. The unhappy youth expired a few hours after.

Several days ago, near Lewis, Delaware, Robt. Goldsboro, a scion of one of the first families in Maryland, is suspected of having murdered Chas. Marsh, an able, wealthy farmer. They were last seen together, at which time Goldsboro carried a double-barreled gun, that was afterward found beside the corpse, with one barrel discharged. No cause for the foul deed is assigned.

While the steamer Commercial was passing Augusta, on White River recently, Chesley Tapp, of Graham County, Kentucky, walked down the gangway to the deck-guards, and plunging into the water, was drowned. He had considerable money, and had announced his intention to kill fellow-passengers.

A couple of fellows, supposed to be medical students, were interrupted while attempting to steal a body from Erie Cemetery, Cleveland, at 3 o'clock, on Monday morning. Two shots were exchanged between the sexton and the body-snatchers, but the latter escaped before the police officers arrived.

The Detroit papers are squabbling about their circulation, and to settle the matter, the *Tribune* offers to put up $500 that their circulation is larger than the *Post*, the fact to be ascertained by disinterested scrutineers, and the loser to pay the $500 to a benevolent local enterprise.

In Savannah, Ga., a short time since, a lady instructed an agent to purchase a certain carriage for her at an auction sale. Fearing that he might neglect her interests, the lady went thither herself, and, not seeing the agent on account of the crowd, she bid on the carriage, and so also did the agent, the price being run up to $500 before the competitors discovered each other.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Additional Notes of the Action of the State Horticultural Society—Standing of the Society—Industrial University—The Resolutions—Remarks of Messrs. Shephard, Turner and Baldwin—State Horticulturist.

Special Agricultural Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 21, 1868.

The telegraph has given the readers of THE TRIBUNE the leading features of the meeting of the State Horticultural Society; but there are a few things in that connection that ought not to pass without a more extended notice than that of a brief telegraphic report.

STANDING OF THE SOCIETY.

In regard to the number of members and their acquirements in the several departments of horticulture, we have a right to claim for this society that it stands at the head of similar institutions in the United States. It has now held thirteen annual meetings, and was at the time of its organization the successor of the Northwestern Fruit Growers' Association, an institution that had done much towards promoting the culture of fruits in the whole Northwest. Its annual transactions make a large volume, and is an epitome of the progress of horticultural science and practice in the State—a copy of which any person can obtain for one dollar, by application to any of its officers. The society is enabled to do this, as the State aids it to the amount of two thousand dollars annually for printing and other expenses.

From the superior advantages of soil, climate and geographical position, the State of Illinois has great inducements to become the leader in this line of rural industry, and the General Assembly have been wise in giving to it its fostering care.

SCIENCE AND ART.

If we look back through the earlier transactions we find that horticulture was treated rather as an art than a science; that individual experience was of the greatest importance and the basis of success; that to become a gardener or pomologist a long apprenticeship was of the utmost importance. But, with the changing seasons, the varieties of soil, the effects of air currents, the great waves of cold, the inroad of new insects and of new diseases, taught the society the value of science. That science was the true handmaid of art. That the study of chemistry, the geology and mechanical conditions of soils, botany, vegetable physiology, entomology, climatology, etc., would prove of value in meeting the new condition of things that from time to time presented themselves to the simple artist, who had no other resource than that of individual experience. That out of this new demand, this new necessity, came the idea of the study of those branches of learning to aid the individual in meeting and overcoming all the wayward moods of a continental climate. The accident of soils, the fickleness of the seasons, the attacks of new insects, and the inroad of diseases new to us, have to a great extent changed the apparent objects of this society and made it one of horticultural science and art.

This accounts for the great number of essays, that explain the science of soil management, of culture, of varieties, of insect depredation, of harvesting, of storing, and of marketing. In short to make the cultivator an intelligent gentleman, ready at all times to meet any new conditions that accident or design may impose upon him.

It has often been remarked that gentlemen of the medical profession have generally succeeded better than any other class of educated men in horticulture. There is no marvel in this. Their acquaintance with chemistry, botany and physiology, easily accounts for it. They apply these sciences to use, and are thus enabled to meet insect depredators with chemical compounds, to apply new fertilizers, to arrest decay and in many ways cheapen these products and to insure better annual returns.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL IDEA.

From such a class of men we might reasonably look for practical ideas, men who dare to call in question any dogma, however long canonized in the hearts of the people, if that dogma is not sustained by truth. They soon learned that the sciences required a new mode of teaching, that their truths should have a direct application to the every day uses of mankind, not as a mental training, as in the study of the dead languages, of algebra and classical literature; but to be applied to the several industries; in short, wedding science to art. They had too often seen the failure in the attempt "to link labor and learning;" but they would give to art the power of science, and thus harnessed, they would astonish the world with their progress. With this idea the leading minds of this society gave to the State the plan of a new system of education that should reach the humblest of those who formed that part of our population known as the industrial, or producing, classes.

From the hands of these men came the "bill" now enacted into a law that gave life to the

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

With a liberality characteristic of the men, they made no war on existing institutions; they would even allow that "other classical and scientific studies" might be taught, but they were careful to insist that the "leading objects should be to teach those branches of learning relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

After long years of struggle; after battling with the colleges for the fund that Congress had given to the State for purposes of such a school; after having that school established and ready for its mission of use; to have it put into the hands of a man of mere scholastic attainments, the former head of a theological college, to see a whole term spent in [illegible] to the leading objects had been freely [illegible]; to see a course of study sent out broadcast through the State for the second, third and fourth terms, embracing a whole year, without chemistry and other valuable branches of science, with these facts before them, we need not wonder that Smiley Shephard, whose head is whitened with the frosts of more than seventy winters, and who for the past twenty years has labored for the practical education of the industrial classes, should offer the resolutions below, nor that they should be passed unanimously by such an assembly of progressive men:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Illinois Industrial University was intended for the benefit of the industrial classes, having for its leading objects the teaching of those branches of learning relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and not excluding other classical and scientific studies and including military tactics for the purpose of liberally educating the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of said University to first provide for instruction in those branches of learning that form the leading objects of the law, and leaving the classics, except in their primary elements until such time as there may be ample funds for the purpose, and until the others are fully provided for.

Resolved, That as the law makes no distinction of sex, none should be made in admissions to the University or any of its leading departments.

Mr. Shephard spoke at length on the subject, giving a history of the rise and progress of these new and practical ideas of education. He had looked carefully into the course of study sent out from this university, and found it but a conglomeration of pedantry, wholly unsuited to accomplish the end desired. He trusted that there were enough good men and true who would take this school out of the old rats and place it on a foundation of usefulness.

He was followed by Prof. J. B. Turner, who spoke for nearly an hour, amid the most earnest attention, though often interrupted by applause. Mr. Turner commenced by saying that no doubt the scholastic men of the day would yield to the abstract ideas set forth in the resolutions, and would probably vote for them. Why, our fathers set forth the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created with equal rights, the world had to admit the declaration, and yet to maintain that [illegible]

[illegible]

The great object of such a school is not to highly educate a few, the sons of the rich, but to teach the laboring classes, each in his special department, those sciences that shall aid him to better perform his duty.

With such a school we shall be able to build up a system of agricultural education, that shall have a direct practical value in all parts of the State. If our teacher fails let us try another; let us put those men to the work who have experience, industry and ability, whose hearts are in the enterprise; not mere scholastic pedants who seek the situation.

Hon. Amos Baldwin followed in the same direction. He was pleased to hear that of late some changes had been made in the right direction, and he hoped that the school would soon be placed on a solid foundation, that it might accomplish the ends aimed at.

STATE HORTICULTURIST.

This subject created considerable discussion. That such an officer should be filled was apparent to all. That the law makes it the duty of the Industrial University to do just what this officer is required to do is perfectly clear.

"SEC. 5. * * * The Trustees may appoint also the Corresponding Secretary, whose duty it shall be, under the direction or with the approval of the Trustees, to issue circulars, directions for procuring needful materials for conducting experiments, and eliciting instructive information from persons in various counties, selected for that purpose, and [illegible] and to do all other acts needful to enable him to prepare an annual report regarding the progress of the university in each department thereof; recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters, including state and industrial economical statistics, that may be considered useful; not less than five thousand copies of which reports shall be published annually."

The Regent was present and took part in the discussion. He stated that the main business of the school was to teach, and that the professors would have little time to devote to experiments, and therefore hoped that the resolution to appoint a State Horticulturist would be passed by the society, and that the General Assembly would make the necessary appropriation to carry out the object. No doubt the above clause in the law had escaped his searching eye, as well as another clause which provides that "the school shall be open six autumn and winter months, so that the students may be left free to return to their several pursuits and industries during the six spring and summer months." It is possible had he known of these features in the law that he might have come to the conclusion that teaching was not all the duty imposed upon the faculty.

So little confidence had the society in the university carrying out this idea of investigation, after hearing the above statements of the Regent, that the resolution passed most unanimously, and Dr. E. S. Hull, of Alton, was appointed. Dr Hull is one of our ablest men, and will do the State a valuable service; and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will make the necessary appropriations to enable him to do so.

At the same time it is to be hoped that the Trustees of the University will direct the Secretary to carry out the object contemplated by the law, and that the faculty of the institution be directed to make those investigations during the six spring and summer months.

It will be seen that the Industrial University occupied a large share of the attention of the Society; but it is to be regretted that the Regent who was present one day did not take the opportunity to state the number of students, the studies pursued, and the ends to be attained. He did spend nearly an hour in a sort of appeal to the sympathies of the people, that they would cease criticism; in short, to let them alone.

PROGRESS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

It may be proper to give some idea of the progress making in the University; it will certainly be gratifying to the friends of industrial education to know that the late discussion are working material changes in this management, and that the officers begin to comprehend something of the plans involved. The public should make large allowance for the head of the institution; remembering that he came from a theological college, a school of literature and science; that he had little knowledge of those branches of learning relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts. It therefore could not be expected that he would at once select a faculty the best fitted to carry out the ends and aims of the institution. Let us, therefore, be forbearing toward him, for he is taking daily lessons of practical experience, that may yet make him somewhat useful. He must learn in the school of experience the wants of the people. If he once thought that he was called to wield the destinies of the university—he is now convinced that he is only the employe of the State, with the duty to carry out the mandates of the law creating an industrial, not a great State University, like that of Michigan, a school to educate the sons and daughters of toil, not those of the learned professions. I, therefore, bespeak patience and moderation, for, though it may cost us eight thousand dollars for the practical part of his education, it may be worth the full sum to us.

The school will open in January, with able teachers in both theoretical and analytical chemistry; to this will be added natural philosophy, botany, vegetable physiology, bookkeeping and cognate studies. The course of lectures by Dr Warder and other eminent men will occupy two weeks, commencing the 12th of the month. The dead languages and classical literature are occupying less commanding positions; and take it all in all we are pleased with the silver lining to the dark cloud that is gradually receding from view, and we can see in the future a bright pathway thronged with ardent students, more ambitious to obtain happy, prosperous homes than to linger in the learned professions where, like the merchant princes, few only attain to fame.

Let us give it our fostering aid, purge it of pedantic errors, and make it a model for all the States of the Union.

RURAL.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The act incorporating the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was passed in 1852, and in 1853 an act of amalgamation, embracing the Quebec & Richmond and St. Lawrence Atlantic Companies was passed. The lease of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad was entered into, and arrangements made for constructing the railway from Toronto to Sarnia. Subsequently the Detroit & Port Huron line was built, and in [illegible] the Grand Trunk Company found itself in possession of nearly 1,100 miles of railway.

Subsequently to this date, arrangements were made with the Montreal & Champlain and the Buffalo & Lake Huron lines, and the completion of some branches raised the total mileage of the company to nearly 1,400 miles, at which it stands to-day.

The termini of the line in the East are at Riviere du Loup and Portland, and in the West at Buffalo, Detroit and Goderich. So that this great railway practically extends from the Atlantic to the great lakes of the West, and has long been a competitor for the traffic of the West.

It is almost needless to remark that the sanguine expectations of the promoters of the railway were not realized. They calculated upon dividends of 10 and 11 per cent. The English capital which was subscribed for the making of the line was spent profusely, the Victoria Bridge—one of the greatest works of modern times—was built at an expense of $7,000,000. The result has been, in a financial point of view, as disastrous as it could well be for those who originally invested their money in the undertaking. But Canada, and not Canada alone, but large portions of the United States, have reaped advantages from the construction of this line, which are as yet only inadequately appreciated.

Ever since the line was opened throughout, in 1860, the company has been an important competitor for the through traffic between the East and the West. They have always steadily refused to be parties to any combination of the other companies for the advancement of rates, as against the public.

A history of the financial troubles of the Grand Trunk would not be interesting. In 1861 the company found itself in such difficulties that it had to apply to the Parliament of Canada for permission to capitalize its debts. That was done, and power was also granted to issue, in cases where the company was unable to pay in cash, paper on the dividends upon its preference and other bonds.

The condition of the line in 1861 was undoubtedly unsatisfactory. [illegible]

[illegible]

that is a guarantee that the Intercolonial railway will be constructed with a careful eye to the great traffic which must ultimately flow through Canada from the West. When this railway has been completed, and the projected railway from Chicago to Ridgeway, on the Grand Trunk, has been built, we look upon it that this will be one of the most important, as it will be one of the most expeditious, routes for the products of the West to the seaboard and Europe.

It appears to have been determined to build the Intercolonial railway from the Grand Trunk, at Riviere du Loup, by what is called the North Shore route. That appears to have been determined upon as the route offering the fewest material difficulties, and, on the whole, as forming the best through route to Halifax. The line will pass by the Metapediac and the Bay of Chaleur, and across the Miramichi River to Shediac, and thence to Moncton, from which point it will be taken to Truro, the line from that place to Halifax being already constructed. The total distance from Riviere du Loup to Halifax by this route is less than 500 miles, of which sixty-one miles are already built. The Imperial Government has agreed to guarantee the interest on £3,000,000 sterling to be used in the construction of this railway, and the Government of Canada agrees to find £1,000,000 more. That portion secured by the guarantee of the Imperial Government of Great Britain will be raised at 4 per cent, and that to be raised by the government of the Dominion of Canada at five per cent. Already a considerable portion of this loan has been put upon the market—if we are rightly informed, half the amount—and so great was the anxiety of British capitalists to get hold of the bonds that the tenders far exceeded the amount required, and the whole loan was allotted to one house at a figure considerably above par. The work is to be vigorously commenced in the spring. Tenders are being asked for the construction of the line. The total distance to be built is about 430 miles.

Then there is another project on foot which stands a fair chance of being carried to completion at a very early day. It is for the construction of a railway of the same gauge as the Grand Trunk, from a point near Ridgeway, on the Port Huron & Detroit line, to Chicago. The parties interested in this have already obtained subscriptions enough to pay for the making of the road-bed—in short, for constructing the railway up to that point at which it will be ready to receive the iron. Some portion of the work has been done. About twenty miles of the line extending from Ridgeway to Romeo is built and graded, and we believe a very considerable section is also built from Jackson to the west. The plan, we believe, is to construct a railway of the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. The amount necessary to equip the line is said to be five million dollars, and there can be little doubt that the money will be raised at an early date, because the promoters appear to be willing to give a mortgage over the railway, and on the rolling stock, for the amount, taking their chance of a dividend on the ordinary subscriptions after a fair rate of interest has been paid on the mortgage. That such a railway will be entirely successful no one can doubt, and when built (the distance is about 280 miles) Chicago will possess another and one of the most splendid communications to the Atlantic which can be imagined.

The distance from Chicago, by this route, to Halifax, when the Intercolonial Railway has been completed, will be about 1,682 miles. Fast steamers can easily make the passage from Halifax to Liverpool in six days.

The Grand Trunk Company has expended in the construction of its railways, rolling stock, &c., $90,000,000, and the capital of lines leased by it, and worked as part of the system, and under its control, amounts to $18,000,000 more.

In 1862 the Grand Trunk Company had 227 engines and 3,457 cars and carriages, and in 1868, 298 engines and 4,199 cars and carriages. Its revenue was, in 1861, £714,[illegible] sterling, and in the year which ended on the 30th of June last it was £1,231,300.

The company has added largely to the last year to its rolling stock. Since the 30th of June, according to Montreal papers, there have been twenty-five new Loco engines imported from England.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1868.

BOSTON.

More Public Improvements—Richard H. Dana Sues Cambridge for Depriving Him of His Vote—The Free Concerts—Literary and Art Gossip—Projected Lecture Course—Statues—Christmas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.

IMPROVING THE CITY.

The City Council has just recorded its decision, by a unanimous vote, in favor of a public enterprise of such magnitude as is rarely set on foot without creating serious opposition. This is nothing less than the filling in of a portion of our harbor, where the wharf line is now about the form of a crescent, gaining a large area from the water for warehouses, leaving the Custom House half a mile inland, making Long Wharf no longer than the other wharves, and constructing a new street, a hundred feet wide, to be called Atlantic avenue or Ocean avenue, straight as the crow flies across from the northern to the southern wharves, where traffic now has to follow the curve of the crescent aforesaid, and get entangled in narrow lanes besides. It will change the face of Boston more than any other enterprise of the century, except the filling in of the Back Bay.

A REMARKABLE LAW SUIT.

Your readers may possibly remember that when Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr., had made his well-intentioned but very unsuccessful movement into the Fifth Congressional District last fall, seeking to unhorse General Butler, Mr. Dana's name was stricken from the voting list in Cambridge, so that he lost his opportunity of contributing his personal ballot to the election of General Grant. He had always lived in Cambridge, (which is in the Fourth, Mr. Hooper's, District,) always voted there, always paid his taxes there; and paid his taxes there last spring. He had for twenty years spent his summers at Manchester, on the sea-coast; and it was upon his residence thus obtained there that he relied to entitle him to appear as a candidate in the district in which General Butler himself was only a carpet-bagger, with still less claims of permanent domicile. Upon these facts somebody in Cambridge thought it would be a very fine thing to complete Mr. Dana's exile by striking his name off the voting lists of the city, which he then and now represents in the Legislature; and it was done. He went to the polls like other good citizens, and finding his right to vote denied, retired as gracefully as possible, and the Butler newspapers here and elsewhere, published the story as a good joke.

The joke, at this late day, has a sequel. The Aldermen of Cambridge were in session at the Council board a few evenings ago, when to them entered the Sheriff, and served upon each city father legal notice of the fact that he had been sued by Mr. Dana, for illegally depriving him of the right to vote, the damages for that sacrifice of the privilege of every male American being very modestly laid at five thousand dollars. The Aldermen were disposed to treat the matter with jocularity; and in that mood one of them proposed an order that the Mayor be authorized to employ Benjamin F. Butler as counsel to defend the case. It was finally decided, however, that there might be something worthy of more serious thought in a suit actually brought by so acute a lawyer as Mr. Dana, and the order as passed simply authorized the employment of counsel.

There can be little doubt, I suppose, that legally Mr. Dana has unexceptionable ground for his action. He had paid his tax; he had never moved away, and the action of the local authorities was simply a piece of that petty spite of which men may be capable in the excitement of a political campaign. Coupled with his signal defeat in the Essex District, it must have been very aggravating to him; [illegible]

[illegible]

takes one personage as a type of an epoch. Thus the series begins with Dante, as the representative of "The Rise of Modern Poetry," and goes on with [illegible] Galileo, Cromwell, and so on, with an occasional leap to Napoleon Bonaparte in the "Military Dictatorship," and Daniel Webster, the "American Constitution." [illegible] could appeal with confidence to ladies to leave their babies, their sewing, and their flirtation at midday to come to such a course of lectures as this in sufficient number to make the experiment profitable?

The pedestal for Ball's equestrian statue of Washington is completed, although the figure is not to be placed upon it until next July. It is of granite, simple in design, rounded off at the ends, and will raise the bronze higher than any other in our city, though not quite to such a height as Crawford's Washington in Richmond. It is in the Public Garden.

Martin Millmore, though he did not win in the competition of designs for the commission for a statue of Governor Andrew, has completed an elaborate statuette of that statesman, two feet high, which is much praised by those who have seen it. It represents the war Governor at one of the proudest moments of his life, when he stood on the steps of the State House and received the battle flags of the returned Massachusetts regiments.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.

The citizens of Worcester voted overwhelmingly against the proposition to tax themselves to erect a memorial arch to their dead soldiers, of the plan of which I wrote you a few weeks ago. Nobody, however, seems to consider it a decision against having a monument, only against the particular form proposed. One of the rich citizens of the place, Hon. I. Washburn, has offered to give $50,000 towards a hospital with a memorial character and a hall for mementoes, on condition that the city shall appropriate the rest; and divers other propositions are discussed. Boston has no monument to its soldiers, and is not likely to have any, though it once got so far as to construct an elaborate and costly foundation for a design, which was abruptly abandoned, on account of the rapid increase in the estimated cost.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas approaches us prefaced by less cold weather than usual, and by not a single day of good sleighing, though in the interior of New England there is plenty of snow. The book, toy and fancy goods stores are crowded, as usual at this season, to the detriment of the dry goods shops, which find their trade falling off in proportion. It seems to me that the rage for advertising, which always sets in at about this time, was never so extensive as this year. Weekly and daily papers alike are compelled to issue supplements with almost every number; and some, when they have doubled their sheets, find still the greatest difficulty in making room for a few necessary columns of reading matter.

REVERE.

ENGLAND.

English Wonder at American Enterprise.

From the London Times, Nov. 28.

The close of the civil war in the United States has been signalized by a feat of railway enterprise unparalleled, and indeed hardly admitting of parallel in any other country. New empires contain even room enough for a line of railway 3,000 miles long; fewer still would find the means of bridging such enormous distances with iron rails. The difficulty of the work, too, was much enhanced by the nature of the ground. If we suppose the territory of the United States to be some 3,600 miles across from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it may be roughly stated that about one-half of this represents settled country. A modern town on the Missouri River called Omaha City marks the limits of civilization towards the West. Towards the East this new city is already connected with the system of American railways, but at this point the lines stop; and well they may, for the distance from New York to Omaha is in itself nearly as great as that from Calcutta to Peshawur—in other words as the whole breadth of the Indian Empire. Nor would it, indeed, except for a certain condition, be necessary to extend these lines any further at present, for beyond Omaha lies an immense desert. We use the term not as implying that the entire tract is a barren or unproductive waste, but simply to express a region not yet brought under the dominion of man. The object, therefore, of the present enterprise is, in fact, to connect the State of California with the State of Iowa, on the western border of which Omaha City is situated. At present an American wishing to go from New York to San Francisco would have to take ship, run down to the Isthmus of Panama, cross this neck of land, and then go up to California—a journey of twenty days at least. This is by no means satisfactory to a people of whom it was said by one of their own countrymen that any man would readily risk his life for the chance of arriving anywhere five minutes before anybody else. So they have determined to carry a railroad across the great desert at once, and enable any traveller to book through from one ocean to another.

The distance to be thus traversed is actually not much less than the distance between the Old World and the New. The additional length of line required to connect Omaha with Sacramento, and thus bridge the continent, is nearly 2,000 miles. The engineers' calculation gives just 1,721 miles as the breadth of the "gap," and the country along the whole route is as wild and untenanted as Patagonia. It is not exactly uninhabited, but the population, such as it is, only adds to the perils of the enterprise. The vast plains and mountain ranges over which the railway is to be carried are haunted by bands of fierce and treacherous Indians. These regions are the last resort of the red men in their retreat to the West before the ever-moving settlers, and we have recently reported more than one instance of their attacks upon the line and the workmen. General Sherman's duty at this moment consists in protecting the track, as far as possible, with United States troops; but the distance to be guarded is so enormous and the Indians are so wary that trains are "wrecked" in spite of all his efforts. The country itself, with the exception of some formidable mountain ranges, is in many parts not ill-suited for railway work. For some hundreds of miles the line can be carried along valleys and over plains without much difficulty, and the experience of the Americans is such that the progress made seems incredible. We should mention, perhaps, that the project itself was conceived long before the civil war and was, indeed, so favorite a scheme that the inevitable suspension of the works during the all-absorbing contest is occasionally spoken of as not the least among the evil consequences of the rebellion. No sooner, however, was peace restored than the enterprise was vigorously resumed.

A few months after the surrender of the Confederate armies—that is to say, at the close of the year 1865—the "gap" of 1,721 miles between Sacramento and Omaha City existed almost entire, since only seventy-one miles of the intended railroad had been laid down—thirty-one on the Sacramento and forty on the Omaha side. At this moment these seventy-two miles have been prolonged into 1,221, leaving only 500 to be added in completion of the whole work. From Omaha the line has been carried on for a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, so as almost to reach that half-fabulous city in which the Mormons thought to exclude themselves eternally from the world. From Sacramento a length of nearly 400 more has been laid, and the engineers are confident that before the close of the year now approaching the entire line, from one ocean to the other will be opened for traffic. When it is remembered that this line, besides being carried through desert regions and over lofty hills, crosses the tremendous ranges of the Rocky Mountains some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the work and of the astonishing expedition with which it has been accomplished. Next year an American citizen may gratify himself by taking the longest railway journey in the world, and crossing a vast continent in a stretch reckoned by hours.

A HARD CHARACTER.

Brief but Eventful History of a Chicago Merchant.

From the Cleveland Herald, Dec. 19.

On Friday night the station house contained a lodger of somewhat notorious character. His name, Henry Miller, is associated with everything that is horrible, and will be remembered by the employes of the Detroit and Cleveland line [illegible]

[illegible]

a portion of his insurance. His failure to settle with his [illegible] engendered a bad feeling between them, which resulted in the arrest and trial of Miller.

The evidence disclosing the fact that the actual attempt to fire the boat was made within the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio, Miller was discharged on that ground, as the courts of and for Michigan could not legally try him. Miller disappeared from sight and has not been heard of until he turned up in the Station House. He says he is recently from Pittsburgh, and wants to go to Chicago, where he has acquaintances. It is seldom that so notorious a character applies at the Cleveland Station House for free lodgings.

MORE CORRUPTION IN WASHINGTON.

Extraordinary Charges of Fraud against the Post Office Department—How Contracts are Managed and the People Swindled.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* makes the following remarkable disclosures in regard to certain alleged operations in the Post Office Department at the seat of government:

"The fact of awarding the carrying of the overland mails to Wells, Fargo & Co., only a short time ago, is still fresh in the minds of your readers. Last year the mails—not including paper mails—were carried from North Platte Station, on the Pacific Railroad, two hundred miles west of the Missouri River, by Wells, Fargo & Co., for $1,750,000. Proposals were asked for this year by the department, to carry the mails from the termini of the two Pacific Railroads, a distance of fully 800 miles less than last year. Wells, Fargo & Co. bid $1,550,000, John Allman bid $500,000, and a Mr. Spaids, of Chicago, bid $350,000. The contract was awarded to Spaids. Some time elapsed, and no response came from Spaids; but an agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. had, in the meantime, seen him, and a private understanding between the parties was effected. As Mr. Spaids did not deposit proper security the contract was annulled. It was then offered to Mr. Allman, but for some reason he also declined it. All the competitors being thus out of the way of Wells, Fargo & Co., they were offered the contract, but as their scheme was not ripe Mr. Randall was told to look elsewhere. One morning there appeared in the leading daily papers throughout the country, and among the New York news items, these few words: "Postmaster General Randall arrived here this morning." A couple of days' sojourn in the metropolis, and our Postmaster General returned to Washington, having in his valise a contract with Wells, Fargo & Co. to carry the overland mails at the rate of $1,750,000 per annum. As soon as it was known the swindle (for what else can it be called?) was denounced in all parts of the country through the press. Your readers are aware that Randall made a semi-official explanation, through the Associated Press, that this very great increase over the year previous was made necessary by the fact that the new contract provided for the carrying of newspaper mails. A shallow explanation, but withal the best he could make. In less than one month after the new contract went into effect, among the items telegraphed from San Francisco was one saying that great complaints were made against Wells, Fargo & Co. because, instead of bringing newspaper mails through as agreed, they were thrown indiscriminately along the route over the Plains, there to remain until destroyed.

The department finding Wells, Fargo & Co. unable to carry through these mails, at once ordered the greater portion of them to be carried by steamer by the Panama route, without making any deductions whatever from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bills. The affair will probably be investigated by Congress, and the entire transaction sifted from beginning to end.

A ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLAR SWINDLE.

Among the post routes established was one two years ago in the Territory of Arizona. At least it is supposed the route was established from the reason that a contract was awarded to one Mr. Poston—a brother of the Delegate from that Territory—to carry the mails over said route for the handsome sum of $90,000 per year.

Everything was going on smoothly, and not a murmur of discontent was heard about this contract; for no one knew of it at the time it was made, except the parties directly interested. Now for the sequel: The bill for the first year's service came in and was promptly paid by the department. The affair now is no longer a secret; but Governor McCormick, of Arizona, learns in an indirect manner that $90,000 a year is being expended to carry the mails over a route in the Territory of which he is Governor. He examines into the matter, and in a letter to the Post Office Department, signed in his capacity of Governor, and with seal attached, he reports that "not a single letter or an ounce of mail matter has ever been carried over the route;" pronounces it a swindle from beginning to end, and protests against the payment of any more money. The contractor becomes alarmed and hastens at once to Washington to fix up matters. The second year's bill is presented for payment; but the Pay Clerk, with Governor McCormick's letter before him, refuses to pay it. An intimate personal friend of Randall's appears on the scene—has several interviews with him. On the day following one of these interviews the Pay Clerk has a note laid before him. It reads: "Pay this bill. A. W. R., Postmaster Gen."

The bill is paid, and the contractor leaves in high glee.

STILL ANOTHER SWINDLING OPERATION.

Any one at all familiar with postal matters is aware that the government pays upon all letters going to most of the foreign countries what is called "sea postage"—seven cents per letter—the amount for carrying letters upon the ocean highways. The most of the steamship lines are well satisfied to receive merely this sea postage as their compensation for carrying the letters. The regular line of mail steamers between New York and Havana are paid this sum upon each letter. The department has a contract with the New York and Havana Mail line to carry the mails at this rate. Some time ago, however, a company was formed in Baltimore to run a line of steamers between that city and Havana, and the idea was conceived to effect an arrangement with the Post Office Department to carry mails to Havana.

So far as the necessities of the department were concerned, the regular line from New York answered every purpose, and was perfectly contented to receive the regular rate of 7 cents per letter for the service performed.

How it was arranged I know not, but the Baltimore Steamship Company succeeded, and the Postmaster General authorized them to carry United States mails to Havana, touching at Key West, Florida. Two steamers composed the line, and each was to make a round trip every two weeks, and for this service $1,000 per trip was to be paid.

No one will claim that the route by way of New York did not do all the service required, and hence the question arises what necessity for this additional expenditure of upward of $50,000 per year? Let us now examine and see how well this company is compensated for the service in comparison with the regular New York line which received 7 cents a letter, without regard to whether they carry 50 letters a trip or 500.

During the month of October, 1868, the steamer Maryland made two trips. All told, she carried, both to and from Havana—excluding newspapers—mails which, estimated at the rate paid for "sea service," would amount to $160.05. But instead of this amount she received the sum of $2,000. The steamer Cuba also made two trips, carrying mails which would have entitled her to $73.48; but instead of this a check is sent to the Post Office Department for $2,000.

Can a plainer case of swindling the government be made out than this? Yet it goes on day by day, month after month, and no efforts made to check it.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Two Through Lines—Will They be Built?—A Mormon View.

From the Salt Lake News, Dec. 11.

The Sacramento *Union* says the inquiry, "Will the Union Pacific Railroad come to California?" is already practically answered in the affirmative. The business of the country, rapidly increasing, demands it, and the demands of business are sure to be complied with. It will pay. [illegible]

[illegible]

capital can be obtained—and we see it stated that money is now cheap and abundant and anxiously seeking just such enterprises for investment—there is no doubt there will be lines paying, and paying handsomely too; there will be business enough to give them both full employment.

If the Union Pacific is blocked by snow, and has been in that condition since the 6th instant, it may occur again many times through the winter. In fact, during the winter that route is liable to be blocked at any time, and another railroad, running south and connecting with the Smoky Hill route, would be found a great convenience to that Territory. Where there is a probability of deep snow, as Governor Stanford suggests, protection could be secured, as it is on the Central Pacific through the Sierra Nevada, by covering the road with sheds.

We hope that both roads will find it to their interest to build distinct tracks from the Missouri to California and from California to the Missouri.

GENERAL GRANT IN CINCINNATI.

Other Distinguished Visitors.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 19th.

Cincinnati has seldom had as many distinguished visitors as reached the Burnet House, yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, from Chicago, where they have been attending the great army reunion. The party consisted of General Grant, Governor Hayes, Generals Schofield, Secretary of War; Logan, Barry, Dent, Parker, Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General; Augur, Pope, Boyd and Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture; Colonels Campbell, Schofield, Trent, Wherry and Letcher; Captains Dunn, Ennis, Augur and Burton, and H. White, Esq., of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

General Grant went to breakfast before the remainder of the party, and when done, quietly withdrew and took a carriage for Covington, where he spent a good part of the morning with his aged father, whom he will, probably, not have the opportunity of again visiting for some time. While he was there he was called upon by a number of citizens of Covington, who happened to learn of the arrival of the President elect.

The visit finished there, the General returned to the Burnet House and remained quietly in his rooms, receiving calls from such as were aware of his return.

The remainder of the party, with the exception of General Boyd and a very few others, were driven out about noon, to the residence of Henry Probasco, Esq., whose guests they were during the remainder of the afternoon. Clifton, the palatial residence, beautiful surroundings, pictures, books, statuary, &c., were greatly enjoyed by the party, who remained in those charming suburbs until 5 o'clock.

At tea, General Grant, in his simple dress of citizen's black, was the target of many piercing eyes, and as the hour arrived for his departure, the numbers increased until the halls were well filled with people anxious to get a glimpse of the man who occupies the highest position in the estimation of the world, and yet, on the hotel register subscribes himself "U. S. Grant, Galena, Ill."

A few minutes before 8 o'clock, the General, accompanied by two or three of his staff, stepped from his room and quietly passed through the crowd of interested spectators, who opened as he approached, occasionally lifting his hat to them, but not delaying until he reached the vehicle that awaited on Third street to carry him to the depot. A few of the officers remained behind, but nearly the whole party took, for Baltimore, the 8:20 p. m. train on the Little Miami Railroad, where they were comfortably provided with a splendid Silver Palace sleeping car, as well as the sumptuous car of the Directors of the Northern Central Railroad, both of which accompanied them in their round trip from Baltimore.

WODERFUL DISCOVERY.

The Largest Skeleton Ever Found—The Exhumation of an Antediluvian Human Skeleton.

From the Sauk Rapids Sentinel, 16th.

Day before yesterday, while the quarrymen employed by the Sauk Rapids Water Power Company were engaged in quarrying rock for the dam which is being erected across the Mississippi at this place, they found imbedded in the solid granite rock the remains of a human being of gigantic stature. About seven feet below the surface of the ground, and about three feet and a half beneath the upper stratum of rock, the remains were found imbedded in the sand, which had evidently been placed in the quadrangular grave which had been dug out of the solid rock to receive the last remains of this antediluvian giant. The grave was twelve feet in length, four feet wide, and about three feet in depth, and is to-day at least two feet below the present level of the river. The remains are completely petrified, and are of gigantic dimensions. The head is massive, measures thirty-one and one-half inches in circumference, but low in the *os frontis*, and very flat on the top. The femur measures twenty-six and a quarter inches, and the fibula twenty-five and a half, while the body is equally long in proportion. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot the length is ten feet nine and a half inches. The measure around the chest is fifty-six and a half inches. This giant must have weighed at least nine hundred pounds when covered with a reasonable amount of flesh. The petrified remains, and there is nothing left but the naked bones, now weigh three hundred and four and a quarter pounds. The thumb and fingers of the left hand, and the left foot, from the ankle to the toes, are gone; but all the other parts are perfect. Over the sepulchre of the unknown dead was placed a large flat limestone rock that remained perfectly separated from the surrounding granite rock.

These wonderful remains of an antediluvian, gigantic race are in the possession of a gentleman who has started with it to his residence East. This gentleman, it is said, will send the remains to Boston, and possibly we may hear all that can be said on the subject by the learned in these things. It is supposed by some of our ablest men, among whom is General Thomas, that many more skeletons will be found during the process of excavating the granite rocks in this place. Some seem to think that these remains were deposited in this sarcophagus prior to the formation of the present strata of rocks that now abound here; but this is mere conjecture.

Popular Vote for President.

	1868.			1864.
States.	Grant.	Seymour.	Aggregate.	Aggregate.
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas (est.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida (Electors chosen by Legislature)				
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi (no vote)				
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas (no vote)				
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia (no vote)				
West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Grant's maj. [illegible] Lincoln's maj. in '64, [illegible]

Had the three unreconstructed States voted, and had not the States of New York, New Jersey, Georgia and Louisiana been carried for Seymour by gigantic frauds, General Grant's popular majority must have exceeded 500,000.

Personal.

Erastus Corning is convalescent.

Senator Cole is a California millionaire.

[illegible]

THOSE FORGERIES.

Conclusion of the Matter Before the Grand Jury.

The Testimony—Discharge of the Jury.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

Death of Rev. Father Dunne.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

[illegible] type of an epoch [illegible] Dante, as the [illegible] Rise of Modern [illegible] with an account [illegible] and Daniel Web[illegible] Constitution," who [illegible] [illegible] sufficient number [illegible]

[illegible] Revaan.

[illegible]AND.

[illegible] American Enter[illegible]

[illegible] Times, Nov. 20.

[illegible] war in the United [illegible] by a feat of railway [illegible] and indeed hardly [illegible] any other country. [illegible] room enough for [illegible] long; fewer still [illegible] such enor[illegible] The difficulty [illegible] enhanced by the [illegible] we suppose the [illegible] States to be some[illegible] the Atlantic to the [illegible] stated that about [illegible] settled country. A [illegible] Missouri River called [illegible]

[illegible]ARACTER.

[illegible] History of a Chi[illegible]

[illegible]

a portion of his insurance. His failure to settle with the boy engendered a bad feeling between them, which resulted in the arrest and trial of Miller.

The evidence disclosing the fact that the actual attempt to fire the boat was made within the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio, Miller was discharged on that ground, as the courts of and for Michigan could not legally try him. Miller disappeared from sight soon after, and has not been heard of until he turned up in the Station House. He says he is recently from Pittsburgh, and wants to go to Chicago, where he has acquaintances. It is seldom that so notorious a character applies at the Cleveland Station House for free lodgings.

MORE CORRUPTION IN WASHINGTON.

Extraordinary Charges of Fraud against the Post Office Department—How Contracts are Managed and the People Swindled.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* makes the following remarkable disclosures in regard to certain alleged operations of the Post Office Department at the seat of government:

"The fact of awarding the carrying of the overland mails to Wells, Fargo & Co., only a short time ago, is still fresh in the minds of your readers. Last year the mails—not including paper mails—were carried from North Platte Station, on the Pacific Railroad, two hundred miles west of the Missouri River, by Wells, Fargo & Co., for $[illegible]. Proposals were asked for this year by the department, to carry the mails from the termini of the two Pacific Railroads, a distance of fully 800 miles less than last year. Wells, Fargo & Co. bid $1,[illegible], John Allman bid $[illegible], and a Mr. Spaids, of Chicago, bid $[illegible]. The contract was awarded to Spaids. Some time elapsed, and no response came from Spaids; but an agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. had, in the meantime, seen him, and a private understanding between the parties was effected. As Mr. Spaids did not deposit proper security the contract was annulled. It was then offered to Mr. Allman, but for some reason he also declined it. All the competitors being thus out of the way of Wells, Fargo & Co., they were offered the contract, but as their scheme was not ripe Mr. Randall was told to look elsewhere. One morning there appeared in the leading daily papers throughout the country, and among the New York news items, these few words: 'Postmaster General Randall arrived here this morning.' A couple of days' sojourn in the metropolis, and our Postmaster General returned to Washington, having in his valise a contract with Wells, Fargo & Co. to carry the overland mails at the rate of $1,750,000 per annum. As soon as it was known the swindle (for what else can it be called?) was denounced in all parts of the country through the press. Your readers are aware that Randall made a semi-official explanation, through the Associated Press, that this very great increase over the year previous was made necessary by the fact that the new contract provided for the carrying of newspaper mails. A shallow explanation, but withal the best he could make. In less than one month after the new contract went into effect, among the items telegraphed from San Francisco was one saying that great complaints were made against Wells, Fargo & Co. because, instead of bringing newspaper mails through as agreed, they were thrown indiscriminately along the route over the Plains, there to remain until destroyed.

The department finding Wells, Fargo & Co. unable to carry through these mails, at once ordered the greater portion of them to be carried by steamer by the Panama route, without making any deductions whatever [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Through Line—Will They be Built—A Mormon View.

[illegible]

capital can be obtained—and we see it stated that money is now cheap and abundant and anxiously seeking just such enterprises for investment—there is no doubt about the lines paying, and paying handsomely, for there will be business enough to give them both full employment.

At the Union Pacific is blocked by snow, and has been in that condition since the 6th instant, it may occur again many times through the winter. In fact, during the winter that route is liable to be blocked at any time, and another railroad, running south and connecting with the Smoky Hill route, would be found a great convenience to our Territory. Where there is a probability of deep snow, as Governor Stanford suggests, protection could be secured, as it is on the Central Pacific through the Sierra Nevada, by covering the road with sheds.

We hope that both roads will find it to their interest to build distinct tracks from the Missouri to California and from California to the Missouri.

GENERAL GRANT IN CINCINNATI.

Other Distinguished Visitors.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 18th.

Cincinnati has seldom had as many distinguished visitors as reached the Burnet House, yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, from Chicago, where they have been attending the great army reunion. The party consisted of General Grant, Governor Hays, Generals Schofield, Secretary of War; Logan, Barry, Dent, Parker, Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General; Augur, Pope, Boyd and Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture; Colonels Campbell, Schofield, Test, Wherry and Letcher; Captains Dunn, [illegible], Augur and Burton, and H. White, Esq., of The Chicago Tribune.

General Grant went to breakfast before the remainder of the party, and when done, quietly withdrew and took a carriage for Covington, where he spent a good part of the morning with his aged father, whom he will, probably, not have the opportunity of again visiting for some time. While he was there he was called upon by a number of citizens of Covington, who happened to learn of the arrival of the President elect.

The visit finished there, the General returned to the Burnet House and remained quietly in his rooms, receiving calls from such as were aware of his return.

The remainder of the party, with the exception of General Boyd and a very few others, were driven out about noon, to the residence of Henry Probasco, Esq., whose guests they were during the remainder of the afternoon. Clifton, the palatial residence, beautiful surroundings, pictures, books, statuary, &c., were greatly enjoyed by the party, who remained in these charming suburbs until 5 o'clock.

At tea, General Grant, in his simple dress of citizen's black, was the target of many piercing eyes, and as the hour arrived for his departure, the numbers increased until the halls were well filled with people anxious to get a glimpse of the man who occupies the highest position in the estimation of the world, and yet, on the hotel register subscribes himself "U. S. Grant, Galena, Ill."

A few minutes before 8 o'clock, the General, accompanied by two or three of his staff, stepped from his room and quietly passed through the crowd of interested spectators, who opened as he approached, occasionally lifting his hat to them, but not delaying until he reached the vehicle that awaited on Third street to carry him to the depot. A few of the officers remained behind, but nearly the whole party took, for Baltimore, the 8:30 p. m. train on the Little Miami Railroad, where they were comfortably provided with a splendid Silver Palace sleeping car, as well as the sumptuous car of the Directors of the Northern Central Railroad [illegible]

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

The Largest Skeleton Ever Found—The Exhumation of an Antediluvian Human Being.

[illegible]

Popular Vote for President.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

THOSE FORGERIES.

Ventilation of the Matter Before the Grand Jury.

The Testimony—Discharge of the Jury.

The *Evening Post* of yesterday contains the following, which purports to be the testimony taken before the grand jury this week in the case of the forged deeds to city property. [illegible]

J. F. Huyte, who receives the deeds for record in the Recorder's office, swears that Wyman S. Frazier brought him the Judd deed for record; that he said to Frazier, "This is not old Ira Judd," and that Frazier replied, "No; it is Ira Judd, of Oberlin," whose agent he was. Subsequently the deed was taken away after it had been recorded; by whom it is not remembered.

Perkins Bass swears that Mr. Frazier told him he never heard of such a man as Ira Judd. [illegible] Frazier swears he never heard of or saw Ira Judd, or ever saw the deed of the tract of land in the old cemetery to Ira Judd.

Mr. D. C. Ferguson swears that he never saw the Judd deed, but admits that after he had examined and found there was such a deed, he [illegible] which Mr. John Forsythe got on these parts from him. He also swears that he never stated to any person except [illegible] that he was Judd's agent or attorney. [illegible] Bailey, in the Board of Public Works, [illegible] swears that Ferguson told him he was Judd's agent, and had a power of attorney from him. He admits that he got Mr. [illegible] to plat the Judd tract. Bailey asked him if Ferguson did not think or believe that Judd and Frazier were one and the same person. [illegible] Bailey said. Ferguson said Frazier expressed no surprise, but Frazier swears he [illegible] this and thus secure the property.

Ferguson swears that he received a letter from Judd, from Oberlin, Ohio, asking him to get the property platted. The letter stated that Ferguson was recommended to him (Judd) by some one not mentioned. Ferguson cannot produce this letter; says it was accidentally destroyed by fire or otherwise. He says he wrote two letters to Judd, one to Oberlin and one to New York, but received no answer to either. He also wrote to the Postmaster at Oberlin, who replied that no such man as Judd resided there. This letter he does not produce, but also says it was accidentally destroyed.

[illegible] swears that he went to the store of A. [illegible] and asked him about the [illegible] Judd. Konn swears that he did not; that the only person that ever spoke to him on the subject, before the affair was published in the newspapers, was Mr. [illegible], now in charge of the Fellowship. Ferguson also swears that he went to John Wentworth, late Mayor, and S. D. [illegible], late Comptroller, about the Judd deed, but [illegible] positively swear he never did.

[illegible] swears positively that the Judd deed [illegible] that he never signed such a deed, [illegible] would have known it if he did. Ward swears to the best of his belief, he never signed such a [illegible] might have done so as suggested by [illegible] of the grand jury, J. S. K. [illegible] Forrest, [illegible] had been prepared in the form of a tax deed [illegible] placed with a number of such deeds. Mr. [illegible] does not remember ever having signed such [illegible] might have done so unwittingly. Mr. [illegible], who acknowledged the deed, is [illegible]

Mr. Ferguson represented to a squatter on the [illegible] that he was Judd's agent, and had [illegible]

[illegible]

of money, in his advanced years; in his enfeebled health, and was indebted to the love of kindred and gratitude of friends, that he had in the last days of his existence shelter and the necessaries of life.

The two gentlemen who have in order been his successors as pastors of St. Patrick's Church, both preceded him to death. They were his personal and ecclesiastical friends.

It may be gratifying to the friends of both parties to state that on Wednesday, at the suggestion of mutual friends, Bishop Duggan had a kind and fraternal interview with his long-time friend.

The funeral of Dr. Dunne will take place at St. Patrick's Church on Thursday next.

The Tax on Newsboys and Bootblacks.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1868.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The *Journal*, THE TRIBUNE, the *Post*, and perhaps other papers, are advocating the repeal of the ordinance requiring newsboys and bootblacks to pay a license. Please do not stop with one word on the subject, but allude to it often, till the wrong be righted. If there is any man in the Council who in his boyhood was ever pinched with the [illegible] and compelled to go barefooted on the frozen ground for want of money to buy shoes, who was habitually for years half fed, and only kept alive by heavy and continual drafts on the bountiful reserve of vital power which a kind God put into his nature, he will surely present the matter to the Council, and the Council will act. If any man answers that to remove the tax will cause an overwhelming increase of newsboys and bootblacks to block up our way upon the sidewalks and annoy us in the street cars, let him understand that the warm, loving hearts of the people of Chicago are all in sympathy with the boys, and they are a vast majority of our citizens. Let the boys live—they will be men by and bye. We must not educate them to be man-haters or law-haters. Let them pay ten cents for a badge, if it is best they should be compelled to wear one, but do not tax them a dollar. The writer worked all one summer, when ten years old, at an average of less than three cents a day, and was able to save of it an only fifty cents, and he knows that a dollar is a good deal of money for a boy to give. If we appreciate the rights of the boys, they will appreciate ours. If Boston can give up its Common for a portion of each week to the boys to slide down hill in, as I have been informed, Chicago can get along some way without taxing the boys for trying to earn their honest living in an honest, manly way. Let the cry go round: "Repeal the tax!" Yours,

J. A. O.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHOIR CONCERT.

Amateur concerts, with very few exceptions, may be set down as bores; from the fact that they try to accomplish very great things with very small resources. The concert given at St. Paul's Church last evening, however, was one of the grateful exceptions to the rule. It had its faults, some very grave faults, but, as a whole, it was a very pleasing and a very successful concert, and was likewise well attended considering the state of the thermometer. As it was intended to subserve a charitable purpose; and the services of the singers were voluntary, rigid criticism would be manifestly unfair. We prefer, therefore, to indicate some of its excellencies, rather than its faults, with one exception—the quartette performance of "The Ruined Chapel"—which was not only a very poor style of country singing, but an utterly bad performance in every way. The Chapel was in reality ruined, utterly ruined.

The choir of the church, without being very brilliant or showy, is well balanced and sings well together, as was particularly evidenced in the "Sun of my Soul." Mrs. Seymour, the soprano of the choir, is one of the few good singers of sacred music in the city. Her numbers in the programme were Ch rubini's "Ave Maria," [illegible]

[illegible]

OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

Death of Rev. Father Dunne.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

[illegible]

during the current month were 135¾ on the 1st and 133¾ on the 21st. The range in New York to-day was: [illegible]

LATER.

Money stringent. There is an active demand at a general calling in of loans. The pressure is owing to the usual time of the year. [illegible]

[illegible]

A dividend of 3 per cent stock has been declared [illegible]

Mining shares dull and lower: [illegible]

Copper shares at Boston: [illegible]

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $[illegible]; payments, $[illegible]; balance, $[illegible].

Real Estate Transfers.

Warranty deeds for property within the city limits filed for record on Wednesday, December [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

Hog Packing in the West.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Grocery and Provision Markets.

[illegible]

The Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Prominent Occurrences of the Navigation Season of 1868—Story of Remarkable Trips by Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

[illegible]

Bark Alice Richards, from Michigan City to Escanaba, thence to Manitowoc, with 500 tons of ore, inside of four days.

Schr Trenton, four trips from Manitowoc, one to Chicago and three to Racine, in nineteen days.

Schr Robert Emmet, round trip from Buffalo to Cleveland in three days and five minutes.

Schr Josephine, round trip between Tonawanda and Toledo, took on 17,000 cubic feet of timber, in five days one hour.

Bark Emma L. Coyne, round trip between Erie and Escanaba, returning with 1,000 tons of ore, in eleven days.

Schr [illegible] Sells, round trip between Chicago and Manistee, in four days and eight hours.

Bark [illegible], from Chicago to Buffalo, in a trifle over four days.

Bark [illegible], from Chicago to Buffalo, in [illegible] days and twenty-two hours, with a cargo of [illegible] bushels of oats.

Bark Major Anderson, from Chicago to Buffalo, thence to Oconto, for cargo of lumber, and return, in twenty one days.

Schr Libbie Nau performed the same trip in 19 days.

Bark Newsboy, round trip between Buffalo and Milwaukee, in 14 days.

Bark Sonora, round trip between Manitowoc and Milwaukee, in [illegible] days.

Bark H. Bissell, from Chicago to Buffalo, thence to Detroit, in eight days.

Schr [illegible], from Racine to Buffalo, and back to Detroit, in eight days.

Bark Souvenir, round trip between Pentwater and Chicago, in fifty-three hours.

Schr J. H. Bentley, round trip between Milwaukee and Buffalo, in 14 days.

Bark Newsboy, from Milwaukee to Buffalo and back to Detroit, in seven days; was detained eight hours in the river.

Prop Edith, from Detroit to Alabaster and back with a cargo of plaster, a distance of 480 miles, in three days.

Schr [illegible], the round trip between Buffalo and Chicago, in thirteen days.

Stmr Dominion performed two trips to Wallaceburg, returning each time to Detroit with 150 cords of wood and discharged the same, in forty-eight hours.

Schr Maumee Valley (new) from Buffalo to Toledo, in nineteen hours.

Bark Newsboy made five trips between Buffalo and Milwaukee during the month of September, the up and three down.

Some vessel performed the round trip between Milwaukee and Buffalo in eleven days.

Schr Pierce made the round trip between Detroit and Buffalo in eight days.

Bark Levi Rawson, from Chicago to Buffalo, thence to Bay City, in nine days.

Schr Sam Flint made the passage from Milwaukee to Detroit in sixty hours.

Bark Newsboy performed the distance to same time and on same occasion.

Bark E. Corning made two round trips between Chicago and Buffalo in thirty days.

Prop Queen made the round trip between Chicago and Buffalo in nine days and eleven hours.

Prop [illegible], round trip between Oswego and Buffalo in three days and twelve hours.

Scow Porter, from Black River, Ohio, to Buffalo, with cargo of staves, in three days, and returning to port of departure.

Schr Wm. Grandy, round trip between Buffalo and Chicago in twelve days.

Schr Volunteer, the round trip between Toledo and Buffalo, in three and a half days; cargo each way.

Bark Cream City, in November, made the run from Buffalo to Milwaukee in six days.

Schr Atlanta, from Chicago to Cleveland in ninety-six hours.

Watches.

THE COLLINS METAL WATCH

$15 $20 [illegible] NASSAU ST.

The Collins Oroide Watch Factory.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, (up stairs), New York.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

Insurance Statement.

OFFICE OF THE

Delaware Mutual

SAFETY INSURANCE CO.,

Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1868.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

[illegible]

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

Nos. 2 & 4 MICHIGAN-AV.

[illegible]

London Dock Gin.

1778.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN,

Designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

[illegible]

A. M. BININGER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 15 Beaver-st., New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Dr. Bigelow

[illegible]

Dr. Russell,

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Useful at All Seasons.

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,

Schenck's Mandrake Pills,

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Papier Mache.

THE AMERICAN

PAPIER MACHE

MANUFACTURING CO.

Water Pails, Fire and Ship Buckets, Toilet and State Room Sets, Spittoons, Milk Pans, etc.

[illegible]

AN IMMENSE SAVING EFFECTED.

[illegible]

AMERICAN PAPIER MACHE CO., No. 11 Platt-st., N. Y. City.

Proposals.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE." By Rev. Daniel March, D. D. [illegible]

A $5.00 GREENBACK OF FULL value sent free to any Book Agent. [illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

[illegible]

Medical.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Cure

REAL CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Heal

DISEASED LUNGS.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

OR

The Gastric Juice of the Stomach.

This remedy is composed of a compound preparation of a seaweed growing along the sea shore, and is a certain and infallible remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia.

[illegible]

First Appearance of Consumption.

[illegible]

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

Second Day of the Mrs. Wilkinson-Ellithorpe Libel Suit.

The Plaintiff Anxious to Find Out How Much Character The Tribune Can Pay For.

Testimony Showing that The Tribune's Report of the Row Agreed Substantially with the Evidence Adduced in the Police Court.

Reports of Court Proceedings are Privileged Publications, and Not Libellous.

Proof Showing that Official Orders Were Given Forbidding the Publication of the Report.

The Alleged Libel Inserted in The Tribune by Mistake.

It is Clearly Proved that there was no Malicious Intent in the Publication.

Mrs. Ellithorpe's Statement--What She and Her Son Saw--An Exciting Scene in the House of Mrs. Wilkinson.

Mrs. E. Clasps Her Husband Round the Neck and Begs Him to Come Away.

She Swears that He Knocked Her Down, and Declared He Would Stay with Mrs. Wilkinson All Night if He Pleased.

Mrs. Wilkinson Says He "Always" Behaved Towards Her Like a Gentleman, and He Shall Stay Till He is Ready to Go.

Occurrences at the Police Station—Mrs. Wilkinson Visits Mr. E. in His Bedroom.

Mr. Ellithorpe Absents Himself from Home at Night.

His Wife Tracks Him on Several Sundays to the Shrine of His Goddess.

He Ceases to Live with His Wife—Claims to be Jealous of Her—The Claim Shown to be Unfounded and Absurd.

The Interest in the Case Deepening—The Court Room Crowded with Spectators.

More Testimony To-Day.

The second day of the libel suit of Mrs. Wilkinson against The Chicago Tribune was attended by a largely increased number of spectators, the spacious court-room being densely crowded throughout the day and during the progress of the suit. Ordinarily, libel suits attract little attention outside of the circle immediately interested; but the character and standing of the defendant in the present action, as well as the eminent counsel employed, and the extensive acquaintance enjoyed by the parties involved on both sides, have combined to create an extraordinary degree of interest therein. The attendance yesterday was made up almost wholly of the better class of our citizens, among whom the bar was numerously represented. In the afternoon the court-room had become so crowded that it was found necessary both to suppress demonstrations of feeling, and also to eject all such as were unable to find seats and remain quiet.

MR. DOW RECALLED.

Mr. S. K. Dow was recalled, and stated that he had known the plaintiff for about fourteen years—since 1855. She had three children—one about eighteen or nineteen, one about seventeen, and one about nine. Mr. Wilkinson had died during 1862 or 1863. It was in the summer, just before the surrender of Vicksburg, six weeks or two months after his return from the army. The plaintiff had remained in the city since 1855.

The defence declined to examine Mr. Dow.

[illegible]

THE PROSECUTION REST.

The prosecution here rested their case.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence then called Mr. T. E. Cowles, who was sworn and examined.

TESTIMONY OF MR. T. E. COWLES.

Q. Do you reside in this city? A. I do.

Q. What is your occupation? A. I am a reporter on The Tribune.

Q. What was your occupation in October, 1867? A. I was a reporter on the *Evening Post*.

Q. Were you at the Police Court when this case of Mr. Ellithorpe and Mrs. Wilkinson and Mrs. Ellithorpe came up? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You heard the testimony that was given there? A. I did, sir.

[illegible]

STRUCK BY HER HUSBAND.

[illegible]

ELLITHORPE EXCULPATES WILKINSON.

[illegible]

ABOUT A CLOTHES-LINE.

[illegible]

MRS. WILKINSON SAYS SOMETHING.

[illegible]

THE REPORT.

[illegible]

THE TRIBUNE'S INFORMATION.

[illegible]

A POINT OF LAW.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

[illegible]

Wanted--Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Laborers—2,000 men wanted to work on the Levees in St. Charles, Point Coupee, Carroll and Madison Parishes, in the State of Louisiana; [illegible]

WANTED—A man thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of [illegible]

WANTED—A salesman in the wholesale hardware business to travel for an Eastern house. [illegible] Address, giving full particulars, HARDWARE, Tribune office.

WANTED—Salesmen and canvassers, [illegible] O. H. STANFORD & CO., 15 Reynolds' Block, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Good plow grinders. [illegible]

WANTED—Two first-class travelling salesmen, [illegible]

WANTED—At D. O. Orvis & Co.'s, [illegible]

WANTED—Hotel clerk and cashier, [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced man, to engage in selling County and State Rights for a patent article of Commerce, [illegible] Address Lock Box 236, Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—A respectable lad, to assist in an office business. [illegible]

WANTED—A few good active men to solicit orders for an Eastern house. [illegible]

WANTED—A young man who has got [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—1,000 laborers to go South; [illegible]

WANTED—To-day, 10 wood-choppers, free transportation; [illegible]

WANTED—Men to keep books and clerk [illegible]

WANTED—For Lewiston, 20 laborers, [illegible]

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, shipping clerk, porter, waiters, firemen and brakemen. [illegible]

WANTED—This morning, 1 expressman, [illegible]

Wanted--Female Help.

WANTED—Ladies wishing to clear $100 per month [illegible]

House Servants.

WANTED—At 65 Rush-st., in a small family, a good cook, washer and ironer. Reference required.

WANTED—Two first-class broom makers, [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class blank book finisher. Apply to JOHN E. SMALL & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—Girl for general housework, [illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted--Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Wanted--To Rent.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

Real Estate Wanted.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a brewery by a practical brewer, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By young colored man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an active [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a wholesale store [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As shipping clerk, by a young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As shipping clerk, by a young man [illegible]

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper, by a lady. [illegible] HOUSEKEEPER, [illegible] West Jackson-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As cook, [illegible] Mrs. A. M. STIMSON, Chicago.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell PEOPLE'S BOOK OF BIOGRAPHY, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the $1 Pocket [illegible] O. H. STANFORD & CO., [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Dr. WM. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted — For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, [illegible]

AGENTS — Wanted—Ladies only — [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Just received, [illegible]

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

Real Estate--Country.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Treasurer Spinner on the Specie Payment Question.

Proclamation of Universal Amnesty and Pardon by the President.

Advices from the American Squadron in Paraguayan Waters.

General Grant Opposed to the Further Granting of Railroad Subsidies.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SCHEMES.

It is learned that the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads are arranging for a determined [illegible] with Congress very soon after its recess. Parties interested say they fear Grant will [illegible] against them when he gets at the White House, and therefore they think it advisable to [illegible] their fight during Mr. Johnson's term of office. [illegible]

LOUISIANA.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

THE HOLIDAYS.

Large numbers of people have left the city for the Christmas holidays. The hotels are little more than half full, and travel last night and to-day on the railroads leading out of New York was very large. To-morrow will be a close holiday in commercial circles, and it is probable that business on Saturday will be very light.

MONEY.

The money stringency continues, although the demand has not been quite so pressing as yesterday. [illegible]

STOCKS.

[illegible]

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE ERIE WAR.

[illegible]

WHISKEY FRAUDS.

Three arrests for complicity in whiskey frauds were made to-day, and new developments are expected.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BANQUET TO PROFESSOR MORSE.

[illegible]

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

[illegible]

THE INDIANS.

[illegible]

ARMY REUNION.

[illegible]

ADVICE TO EIGHT-HOUR MEN.

[illegible]

MUTINY AMONG CONVICTS.

[illegible]

JAPAN.

The Mikado's Visit to Yeddo—The War in the North—Mercantile Regulations.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

Census of St. Louis County—The Taxation of National Banks.

[illegible]

Ku-Klux Outrage in Kentucky.

[illegible]

VOL XXI[illegible]

EURO[illegible]

The Eastern [illegible]

Warlike Prepar[illegible] Constantin[illegible]

Turkey Disappro[illegible] posed Peace

[illegible]

INDIA[illegible]

IOWA

[illegible]

THE WE[illegible]

[illegible]

THE S[illegible]

[illegible]

ST L[illegible]

[illegible]